The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

A New Passage Found into the Yazoo River.

Our Forces Between Haines' Bluff and Yazoo City.

The Rebel Stronghold Completely Flanked.

Reported Appearance of Admiral Farragut Below Vicksburgh.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 24.

The *Democrat* learns from a gentleman just from Vicksburgh, that the steamer *Diligent*, with the Eighth Missouri Regiment, had succeeded in entering Yazoo River above *Haines' Bluff*. Her course was through Cypress Bayou, which debouches into the Yazoo opposite Jameson's plantation, where Gen. SHERMAN's troops landed last December; thence through Sheller's Bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo twenty miles above Haines' Bluff. The *Diligent* was accompanied by a light gunboat.

As soon as it was found possible to get through, four true-clads followed. Our informant also says that ——— thousand men have gone up before this.

Our force can thus be placed between Haines' Bluff and Yazoo City, which will enable us to operate in the rear of the former position, and bring the latter between two fires.

It is also believed that our fleet can navigate the Bayous and enter the Yazoo above Yazoo Pass, by which means our gunboats can cooperate with our forces at Greenwood, reduce Fort Pemberton, then throw their combined strength against Yazoo City, and flank the rebel position. Being thus turned Vicksburgh will undoubtedly be evacuated.

The batteries at Haine's Bluff were built to sweep down the river, and are powerless against an attack from above. Confirmation of these things is anxiously looked for.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The *Democrat's* special from Helena, of the 19th, says the rebels continued shelling the canal at Vicksburgh, retarding the prosecution of the work somewhat. The river is falling and the fears of the overflow of the camping ground has subsided.

All is quiet at Greenwood. Both parties are repairing damages. Our present force there is regarded insufficient to reduce the rebel fortifications. The levees are being cut, which, it is thought, would result in driving the rebels out.

Rumors are in circulation of the evacuation of Baton's Bluff, and that the Eighth Missouri has gone up to garrison the place. If this be true, it foreshadows the fall or evacuation of Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 24.

The Memphis papers of Sunday report another canal or cut-off being opened from the Mississippi, *fifty miles below Helena, into Deer River, from* Washington Lake, and into Sunflower River, by which access to Yazoo City and Haines Bluff can be had.

It is also reported that two of FARRAGUT's gunboats have reached the lower mouth of the Vicksburgh canal.

One small boat has passed into Lake Providence. The water is rushing into the lake at a rapid rate.

The Federal force at Greenwood is still held in check by the rebel battery.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Expedition of the Colored Troops to Florida—The Occupation of Jacksonville—Prospective Movements.

PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

In a late letter I furnished a meagre account of an expedition of colored troops to Florida. A recent arrival from the scene of operations puts us in possession of details which are interesting, and promise important results.

The troops left Beaufort on the 6th inst., in the United States transports *Burnside*, *Boston* and *John Adams*, and consisted of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, and the Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY. The destination of the expedition was known to few on board, but it was generally understood that a base of operations was to be established, and measures adopted with a view of encouraging the negroes to flee from their masters, and accept the protection of the United States, and this was sufficient to fill the colored soldiers with enthusiasm and enthusiasm.

On the 7th, the vessels reached Fernandina, where they were delayed for a day until the plans of the commanders could be properly arranged, and on the morning of the 9th they dropped anchor at the mouth of the St. John's River, under the guns of the naval steamers *Uncas*, Capt. WAMPOO, and *Norwich*, Capt. PERRIN. The sons of Mars and Neptune then consulted, and were not long in deciding to capture the town of Jacksonville, distant twenty miles up the river, which the fortunes of the war had twice before thrown into our hands, and which we had twice abandoned to the enemy, as it was not worth the holding.

A necessary delay, before attempting the object they had in view, afforded an opportunity for a detachment of a dozen of Col. MONTGOMERY's men to go ashore on a foraging excursion. They proved themselves experts in that line of business, returning in an hour with a fat beef, slung on a pole, that had fallen a victim to good marksmanship. This prize, with a quantity of poultry and vegetables that came with it, and a superabundance of excellent fish, which those on board the vessels took while their comrades were on shore, aided the Commissary's Department, and added vitality to the hilarious good humor.

On the 10th, the expedition steamed up the river. A few miles from the mouth, on the left bank, is the first high land, called St. John's Bluff. At this point, a former expedition was stopped last Summer by a formidable rebel battery commanding the channel. The fortification was subsequently taken by a combined naval and land force, that destroyed the works, and brought away the guns. It was reasonable to suppose that an obstacle to the passage of the fleet would be again found here, and preparations were made for a fight, but no enemy appeared, and not a sign of resistance showed itself during the further progress of the vessels toward the town. At 9 o'clock the steamer *John Adams*, under cover of the gunboat *Uncas*, ranged alongside the wharf at Jacksonville, and Col. HIGGINSON jumped ashore, followed by Capt. DRURY's company—the men scrambling off as best they could, neglecting, in their eagerness, to avail themselves of a gang-plank. They immediately formed in marching order, and started on the double quick for the railroad depot. The remainder of the force soon followed, and part of it advanced to the outskirts of the town, and holding the approaches. This movement was executed with such promptness, that the first knowledge of the invasion only came to the townspeople when they saw the black soldiers marching past their dwellings.

As soon as the *Burnside* was fastened to the wharf, Col. MONTGOMERY, at the head of two companies, pushed out into the woods to find the rebel pickets. He was not long before coming up with a cavalry company, and a brisk skirmish ensued. His men behaved admirably, and routed the enemy, after killing and wounding a dozen or more, one of whom was the Captain, who was shot through the head. His own loss was one killed and two wounded.

It was afterwards ascertained that the town has not recently been occupied by the rebels in force, a picket simply being established there. Three miles from the town there is another and much stronger picket station, while the main body of troops is encamped eight miles further out. Col. HIGGINSON immediately stationed pickets and adopted precautions against surprise, and so the time passed until the next morning without any alarm having been given. A dash was at last made by about 200 of the rebel cavalry, but this force was repulsed, and not a man on our side was injured. In the afternoon a scouting squad of the Carolinians crossed the river, and brought back one prisoner, a rebel flag, four rifles, a horse and a fat ox, finding a large force of the enemy in the woods about two miles from the town.

Col. HIGGINSON's headquarters are at the residence of the rebel Col. SAXTON, a very elegant and commodious building. He was at first constantly pestered with applications on the part of the inhabitants for permission to pass beyond our lines, and in every instance he informed the applicants that if their choice led them to go among the rebels in preference to accepting the protection of the United States, they were privileged to leave. He wished to have his enemies in front where he could fight them. Those who decided upon remaining, must simply take the oath of allegiance and be faithful to their obligations, and their safety would be guaranteed. He did not come to injure, but to protect loyal men—the rebellious alone were to be driven out. After an explanation of this sort, many withdrew their applications.

The Sixth Connecticut regiment and Eighth Maine to-day left Beaufort to relieve the negro regiments at Jacksonville, and will hold that place while Col. HIGGINSON presses on further into the heart of the State.

You have already been informed of the capture of a rebel naval officer named BEVILLE, by his own men, who deserted while on picket duty and brought him off with them. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent down from Savannah with a package containing $100 in gold to meet BEVILLE's necessities, and a draft for $250 more upon Mr. WASHINGTON DURANDO, of Hanover-street, New-York, made payable to him in Liverpool, was also forwarded for the same purpose. I understand that an effort will be made to exchange BEVILLE for Lieut. RUSH, the signal officer, who was captured by the rebels last week from Spanish Wells Station. J. H. W.

A Disorganizer to be Arrested—The Impending Battle.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, March 18.

An order is to be issued to-day, for the arrest of Lieut.-Col. GARDNER, of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who is charged with obtaining, under false pretences, the signatures of a number of men in his regiment to Jacobs resolutions, in order to effect the election at home. It has created great indignation among the regiments from this State, who are loud in their denunciations of peace measures.

Connecticut has the post of honor in the impending great battle. Gen. FRANK commands the Union forces from North Carolina.

Everything indicates success.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

An Arrival from Matamoras—Rebel Trade—Texas Cotton—Captures, &c.

KEY WEST, Monday, March 16, 1863.

The schooner *J. L. Garritz* is here from Matamoras, bound to New-York, with a full cargo of cotton and hides, and reports a large trade going on at Matamoras. When will our Government put a stop to this Texas trade by an army on the Rio Grande, which would be gladly hailed by thousands of the German population of that State.

The sloop *Relampago* was brought in on Sunday, the 15th, having been captured by the schooner *James B. Chambers*, near Charlotte Harbor, Fla., with coffee, salt and sundries, and a Spanish flag, with seven stars in it. The *Chambers* had also captured another small schooner, the *Ida*, being compelled to use her completely up with shot before the rebels would surrender her. The cargo was saved.

By the United States transport steamer *Mississippi*, just in from New-Orleans, we learn that Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT had both gone up the river with the fleet. She will carry this mail to New-York, and of course your full correspondence from New-Orleans.

The large English screw steamer *Petrolaff*, which arrived here a few days since as prize to the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, is about to leave for Boston, to have her case adjudicated there. This is a very important case, involving a great value of property, and possibly damages for the detention and delay. It is, therefore, matter of regret that our Prize Court is not at home, and in good working order. The Marshal has gone to New-York, in charge of a large amount of prize property. The Judge and District Attorney are absent on business, concerning which the public are not fully advised, and I am unable to state.

There are at present very few vessels in our harbor, many having gone to sea within a few days. These now have on the line-of-battle ship *St. Lawrence*, sloop-of-war *Dale*, bark *James L. Davis*, steamers *Magnolia*, *Sagamore* and *Mississippi*. Merchant vessels—barks *George Thomas* and *N. Boynton*, schooners *John S. Lee*, *L. L. Garvin*, *Motora* and *Franklin Bell*.

The steamer *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived, and left for New-Orleans on the 14th, and reports a Dutch brig ashore on French Reef, near Carysport, with signals out for assistance. The wreckers have gone up to her. F.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore* came into the harbor to-day, with the prize schooner *Charm* in tow, containing twenty-nine bales of cotton. The *Charm* was captured in Indian River by an expedition of seven Union refugees sent from the *Sagamore*.

These seven refugees captured the schooner and twelve prisoners in her, and succeeded in getting safely down the river to the protection of the United States bark *Gem of the Seas*.

The *Sagamore* captured a small sloop with four bales of cotton, on March 6, near Cape Florida.

The *Sagamore* sent an expedition into Mosquito Inlet, near Smyrna, Fla., on March 2, for the purpose of cutting out a schooner loaded with cotton.

The rebels set the schooner on fire before the boats could get to her, and the flames could not be subdued.

The enemy fired upon the boats, and the boats returned the fire briskly for half an hour.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded belonging to the *Sagamore*:

Killed—1. Hugh Maguire, seaman.

Seriously Wounded—2. Roswell C. Lewis, seaman—left lung; Neil McDonald, seaman—hand; John McCann, ordinary seaman—arm.

Slightly Wounded—2. Mr. Franklin E. Ford, master's mate—hip; Timothy Sullivan, coal-heaver—leg.

Burning of the Old National Theatre, Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The Old National Theatre, corner of Portland and Traverse streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The National Theatre, burned this morning, cost $45,000. It was owned by WILLIAM SCHEIE and leased by WILLIAM E. ENGLEM. The most valuable properties had been removed to JAMES ENGLEM's new Tremont Theatre. The artists of the establishment lost most of their wardrobes.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Retreat of the Rebels from the Rappahannock.

The Troops Massed in the Defences Around Richmond.

Heavy Rebel Losses in the Late Cavalry Fight.

REBEL GUERRILLAS AT CHANTILLY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

Refugees who arrived within our lines yesterday confirm the statement that the rebel army is falling back from Fredericksburgh, and being massed in the defences near Richmond. They represent the entire force left at Fredericksburgh on Sunday night to have been only eight thousand. They also confirm the TIMES' news that the gunmaking machinery and ordnance stores are being rapidly removed from Richmond into Georgia; that the withdrawal of families from the city has fully set in, and that sales of property are being forced to a ruinous loss. They also state that the acknowledged loss, captured by cavalry soldiers in Richmond, sustained in the recent threshing AVERELL gave them, was between four and five hundred killed and wounded. Among the killed was Col. LAGRANGE, of North Carolina.

REBEL GUERRILLAS AT CHANTILLY.

The rebel guerrillas came again to-day down on our line at Chantilly, and made a faint of attack. Seventy of our cavalry dashed at them, chased them a mile or so, till in passing through a wood they received a flank fire from behind thickets and a barricade. Our cavalry wheeled and fled, pursued by the enemy; were reinforced, rallied, and again chased the rebels to a distance of eight miles.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Letters by the last steamer, from Paris and London, represent that Mr. SEWARD's dispatch, rejecting the proffer of mediation, was kindly received, and will put to rest all further overtures of a similar kind.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The demand for the five-twenty bonds continues to increase daily, and the Departmental forces engaged in preparing them is insufficient to furnish the supply. The subscriptions received to-day were one million, one hundred thousand. It is thought they will soon run up to a million and a half a day.

THE GENERALS NOT CONFIRMED.

It is understood that five Major-Generals and some twenty-three Brigadier-Generals in the large list of military nominees sent to the Senate most of them in actual command, were not confirmed or were positively rejected. Some Senators have said that the effect of this rejection will be in every case, where the President does not immediately reappoint them, to throw them wholly out of the service, and to render all their acts illegal since the adjournment of the *Senate unless reappointed, nunc pro tunc. It would* certainly be unfortunate for these unconfirmed officers, who have lately whipped bodies of the rebels, or who are on the eve of doing so, to have their doings declared illegal.

GOV. CURTIN VISITING THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Gov. CURTIN, accompanied by Col. PULESTON and other prominent Pennsylvanians, went to-night to Aquia Creek in a boat placed at their disposal by the War Department, to visit all the regiments from Pennsylvania under Gen. HOOKER's command.

REVENUE DECISION.

In regard to the amendment to the Excise law, that "No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to receipt thereof from time to time," acting Commissioner EWING has decided that it exempts from stamp duty all papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay or pensions, whether such applications are made by or on behalf of officers or privates of the army, or officers of marines, or sailors of the navy, or of other persons who are or at time of such application may have been in the service of the United States. But it cannot be construed to exempt from stamp duty applications of claims for prize money, or papers relating to such applications of claims.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE REBELS.

Testimony was taken in the War Department, today, of discharged National prisoners, showing the inhuman treatment in the Libby Prison of some of Gen. MERRITT's troops, captured while destroying railroad bridges, and subsequently executed after a sham trial. Retaliatory measures will have to be adopted.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT.

Punishment has promptly followed the culpable remissness in duty that led to the surprise of our pickets on the Ox road, Feb. 26. Capt. HUNTER, First Vermont cavalry, on Gen. HEINTZELMAN's indorsement that he was entirely unfit to be an officer, has been dismissed the service. Second Lieut. JOHN NAGLEY, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, would have encountered the same fate had he not been supposed to be mortally wounded.

CONTRACTS FOR FLOUR.

Contracts for furnishing flour were awarded on Saturday—To ROWLAND & ENGLES, 4,000 barrels No. 3, at $8 25; 2,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 70. BENJ. DARBY, 1,000 barrels No. 3, at $8 60. ROBT. HOBSON, 5,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 65. FRANCIS A. GIBSON, 1,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 64; and 1,000 barrels No. 3, at $8 66. GEO. WATTS, 1,000 barrels No. 3, at $8 30. NATHAN BROOKS, 2,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 40; 3,000 barrels No. 3, at $8 65; 2,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 50; 3,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 70; 500 barrels No. 2, at $8; 1,000 barrels No. 2, at $8 15, and 500 barrels No. 2, at $8 10. The total amount offered is 97,517 barrels; accepted, 27,500 barrels. Some bidders lost their chance to get contracts by informal bids and insufficient security, others by non-fulfillment of previous contracts.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Another batch of rebel prisoners will soon be sent to City Point for exchange. Commissary-Gen. HERMAN says that the balance of this trade is now largely in our favor.

THE MORMONS.

Utah affairs were discussed to-day in an interview between Gen. NYE, the President, and the Secretary of War. The Government hesitates in deciding upon its policy toward the Mormons. Gen. NYE urges prompt and thorough dealings with them. As a preliminary measure, the Secretary of War has issued an order allowing Gen. NYE to take to Nevada, which borders upon Utah, a thousand stand of arms, three howitzers, and a large number of cavalry accoutrements.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

It is understood in military circles that Gen. CURTIS will remain in charge of the Department of the Missouri.

SENATOR RAMSEY.

Senator RAMSEY will return to Minnesota during the past few days, when he will formally resign the Governorship of that State.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Surgeon J. R. SMITH has, by order of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, directed a letter to Medical Director ABBOTT, directing him to take the necessary measures to cause the transfer to general hospitals nearest to their homes, of all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months and upward, and who are in a fit state to bear such transportation; these transfers to be made in detachments of about fifty under charge of the proper officers, and with due attention to the welfare of the sick thus transferred.

A MISTAKE.

The Nassau *Gazette*, in the recent summary of news from Charleston, mistakes in saying the *Flamingo*, under flag of truce, delivered a letter from Lord Lyons to the commander of the British steamer *Petrel*, containing instructions to proceed to Washington.

THE ONEIDA.

The screw sloop *Oneida*, for some weeks at Washington Navy-yard, is now in fine sea condition, the alteration of her machinery having just been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Capture of Danville by a Large Force of Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 24.

The rebels reported, from 3,000 to 10,000 strong, with a much larger force following them, have taken possession of Danville. They crossed the Cumberland River and Mill Spring to Somerset. There are no rebels at Glasgow or Munfordsville, or that section of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 24.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this morning. Paroled prisoners from Mount Sterling, Ky., arrived here last night. They confirm the capture of that place by the rebels.

Col. GANTZ attacked the rebel forces under Col. CHENAULT yesterday, near Mount Sterling, driving them toward Owingsville.

A SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

A Scouting Party Defeated by Quantrell's Guerrillas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, March 23.

Sunday morning, a scout of 50 men, of the Fifth cavalry, came upon QUANTRELL's guerrillas, 200 or 300 strong, near Blue Springs. A short skirmish ensued. Our forces retreated, losing nine killed, several wounded and five missing. The rebel loss is unknown.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Severe Storm—A Consolidation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, March 21, 1863.

Another severe storm has raged yesterday and to-day. The ground is covered to-night with several inches of snow, and the view from my tent door reminds one strongly of the old "Berkshire Hills" in the month of December or January. Inhabitants who have resided here all their lives inform me that they have never before experienced such a backward Spring. Nearly every season they have begun planting operations several days before this. All this will, of course, retard the forward movement, which the country is anxiously waiting for us to commence.

The First Brigade in Gen. HOWE's Second Division, Sixth Corps, has just been consolidated with the Third Brigade, Gen. NEWTON's First Division, same corps.

Lieut. ADAM KIDD, of the Thirty-first New-York, has received a Captaincy, and been appointed Acting Adjutant-General of "Pratt's Division," vice HENRY KEITZ, compelled to resign owing to ill-health.

First Lieut. W. E. WHITE, of the Forty-third New-York, has been promoted to a Captaincy, and placed in command of Company A.

R. H. STOVE, private in the Fifth Wisconsin, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in Company K. J.

The Case of Gen. Stoughton.

VERGENNES, Vt., Saturday, March 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., of your City, has a communication in your columns, in which he speaks of my own as "*purporting* to have been written in some part of the State of Vermont by a person *pretending* to have received a letter from Fairfax Court-house predicting the capture of Gen. STOUGHTON," and further says, "whether such a letter was written is *questionable*." He charges me with "unfounded statements" and "malicious misrepresentations," and classes me among "the zealous politicians of narrow views." He then adds:

"I do not know its author's name or residence, and I probably never shall. If you can furnish them to me, I shall take pleasure in sending my check to your order for $250, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) to be applied by you for the benefit of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, under the charge of Col. HOWE, of this City, or to any other benevolent purpose in which you may feel an interest."

Not knowing the author's name or residence, it is extraordinary that he should be so free in his personal imputations. My original communication was accompanied with my name and residence. You will please communicate them at once to Mr. STOUGHTON, and thereby confer a favor upon him, and perhaps Col. HOWE.

For my statements I am responsible. For my motives I have simply to say that they were such as should impel any loyal citizen under such circumstances. Twelve hours before the intelligence of Gen. STOUGHTON's capture was announced in this State, a letter was received predicting the whole affair, with remarkable accuracy. Had the letter been the simple opinion of a soldier, in respect to the unmilitary character of an officer, it would have been unworthy of notice. What gave it its significance was the exact fulfillment of its predictions. At the time I sent it to you, I knew nothing of Gen. STOUGHTON—nothing whatever of his political or military antecedents. I had not even heard that his name was before the Senate for confirmation as a Brigadier-General—waiving whatever of all that which is gratuitously urged by Mr. STOUGHTON, of New-York, as furnishing motives for the communication, which, in fact, was written solely at my own instance for what I conceived to be a public good.

Since my former communication, I have observed in one of the Vermont papers the following extract from the letter of another soldier, dated a few night before the capture:

"'Is it military,' that Gen. STOUGHTON, who commands the Second Vermont brigade, should have his headquarters five miles away from his command? We are aware that brick houses are not so plenty where the troops are encamped as at the C. H. But it seems strange that a General should to so far separated from his men, and in such an exposed position, besides."

One would suppose that the last 'rub' would have been a lesson to him. For all that we can see the rebels might make a clean sweep night and take the General, headquarters and all, and not a sentry before his brigade would be any the wiser.

It seems that he, too, could predict with great precision. G. E. S.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Rebel Reconnaissances and Picket Skirmishing Along the Front.

Proposed Evacuation of Vicksburgh and Concentration of the Rebel Forces.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 24.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Murfreesboro, which gives the following intelligence:

Within the last four days the rebels have made several reconnoissances, causing considerable picket skirmishing along our whole front. They do not appear anxious, however, to bring on a general engagement.

Reliable information from the South represents that the evacuation of Vicksburgh is being advocated, for strategic reasons, prominent rebels declaring that by withdrawing their troops, from Vicksburgh, and massing them in Middle Tennessee, they can oblige Gen. ROSECRANS to repeat the movements of Gen. BURNS last year.

Small parties of guerrillas have appeared along the Nashville Railroad attempting to capture our trains. No serious damage so far, has been done to the road, which is heavily guarded.

THE LATEST REBEL NEWS.

All Quiet at Charleston on the 22d.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, March 24, 1863.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and *Sentinel*, of this morning, has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, March 22.

The enemy have been shelling the wreck of the *Georgiana*, off Long Island beach. Otherwise, all is quiet.

The *Enquirer* says:

"By a dispatch from Charleston we learn that no attack is expected, except immediately before the *highest Spring tide, which will be on the 3d of April.* The reason is the enemy cannot venture upon Charleston without being sure of a coming Spring tide to float off their ships in the case of any of them coming aground.

The Savannah *Republican* says many poor women and children in that city are suffering for want of food, and cannot get enough corn meal because railroad transportation is monopolized by the Government.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, March 18.

Intelligence by mail states that our scouts have been within four miles of Murfreesboro, and report that the enemy is retreating from there. Probably a bank movement is in the wind.

Gen. JOHNSON and Staff have gone to Tullahoma, which will hereafter be his permanent headquarters, JOHNSON himself assuming personal command.

Rumor says ROSECRANS *has sent a large force to oppose* LONGSTREET's *advance through Kentucky.*

In the lower rebel House on Monday, the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill for direct taxation and internal duties.

All midshipmen in the Confederate service are ordered to report at Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington and Mobile next month for examination.

The following is a significant paragraph of the Enquirer's leader, headed "Signs in the Northwest:"

"Although it is altogether out of the question while the whole North is engaged in a war for subjugation or extermination that we should offer terms of a truce, still less listen to any hint about Union with them; yet it is no less true that the symptoms of disorganization, which show themselves in the present Federal States are of deep interest to us, and that we ought even to do all that we honorably and loyally may to give further impulse to the force which promises at some future time to break up the league of our enemies."

The Virginia Legislature has passed the Salt bill. In effect, that if acceptable terms cannot be made with the owners of salt property, the latter is to be impressed, and be worked on State account.

Several of the largest tobacco growing counties of Virginia have held a public meeting, and resolved to cultivate no tobacco the present year.

There is no late news from Vicksburgh or other prominent points.

A steady rain set in at dusk.

All is quiet along the lines.

The Obsequies of Gen. Sumner.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY—HIS BODY LYING IN STATE YESTERDAY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, March 24.

The body of Major-Gen. SUMNER was removed from his residence to the City Hall at 9½ o'clock this morning, under a military escort from the *Fifty-first* regiment, and to the sound of muffled drums, where it remains in state the entire day, and is being visited by thousands of our citizens, and many others coming in from the country.

The body is lying upon a catafalque under a canopy handsomely decorated with flowers, interspersed with the emblems of mourning and draped with numerous flags.

The massive burial case is adorned with bouquets of natural flowers, and entwined with the Stars and Stripes.

A military guard is on duty over the remains, and will escort the body back to the house to-day.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock in our new Syracuse, and will be the most imposing affair of the kind ever witnessed in Western or Central New-York.

About twenty thousand people visited the remains during the day.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

A Successful Reconnaissance of the Country West of Baton Rouge and Fort Hudson.

Surprise of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

Col. CURTIS, at present commanding at Plaquemine, having been ordered to thoroughly reconnoitre the country west of Baton Rouge and Fort Hudson, left Indian Village for that purpose on the 23d ult. with 500 men belonging to the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York regiment, 40 of the First regular artillery, (24 of whom were to serve as cavalry,) and four men-of-war launches, under the command of Lieut.-Com. WABSH, of the *Hartford*. The force embarked on a couple of stern-wheel steamers and proceeded slowly up the Bayou Grosse Tête, which flows into the Bayou Plaquemine, after draining a rich and fertile region west of Baton Rouge and Fort Hudson. For at least ten miles both banks of the Grosse Tête were entirely overflowed, presenting the appearance of a lake. The Confederates had attempted to obstruct the channel, but owing to the high stage of water the steamers easily glided over the sunken logs and felled trees, and followed the narrow and winding avenue between the cypress and oaks now just beginning to put forth their leaves but personally dressed with the moss which makes melancholy the forests of the South.

The force landed at 8 P. M., and pushed forward to the village of Rosedale, some nine miles up the Bayou, and leaving the steamers to follow in the morning.

Capt. ALLATRE, of Company E, with twenty men, had been sent up in skiffs early in the day, with orders to seize horses, and push forward some of his men to the terminus of the railroad, near Lovenia. We reached Rosedale about 11 P. M. The launches came up during the night. Early the following morning Capts. ALLATRE, CROCKER, KING and BAKER, with their respective companies, and Lieut. NORMAN, in charge of twenty cavalry, proceeded to Lovenia, ten miles further up the Bayou. Capts. CROCKER and BAKER held the post during the reconnoissance. Capt. KING crossed the Grosse Tête, and reached Faint River, twenty three miles from Rosedale.

The improvised cavalry reached Morganza, on the Mississippi River, about twenty miles above Fort Hudson. Capt. ALLATRE penetrated to within two miles of Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya River, where the road was found to be impassable. No trace of the enemy being discovered, all the scouting parties rendezvoused at Lovenia, at midnight, and returned to Rosedale. Some of the men marched over forty, and the cavalry rode over eighty miles, in twenty-four hours. One object of the expedition, also was to destroy the railroad running from West Baton Rouge to Lovenia, and graded nearly to Opelousas. It was found that the high water of last year has broken up the road. The track between West Baton Rouge and Rosedale is now submerged for a distance of several miles. Three locomotives, not in running order, and twelve cars, were found at the western terminus of the road.

The people all along the different routes were taken completely by surprise. No depredations whatever were committed, and I have no doubt that the inhabitants would prefer to have Col. CURTIS remain with them, to being the prey of the marauding parties of Confederates from Fort Hudson and the Atchafalaya.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, Col. CURTIS embarked his men and left Rosedale at 11 A. M. Within an hour 80 Confederate cavalry were in Rosedale, the advance of a large force dispatched from Fort Hudson to surprise our small party. The Grosse Tête region is now occupied by a considerable rebel force, and will, doubtless, be held by them until the camp at Fort Hudson is broken up.

Col. CURTIS is an Englishman, having held the rank of Brigade-Major in the British army, and saw much service in the Crimea. He performed the reconnoissance with great skill and credit to himself and men.

The Movement Up the River—Rumors from Port Hudson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 19, 1863.

The city, for the last few days, has been full of all sorts of rumors regarding rebel movements about Port Hudson, but I have heard nothing that I deemed worthy of special notice. One thing, however, is significant. On Saturday afternoon, May 1, Gen. BANKS and Staff left this place for Baton Rouge, and, on examining the harbor yesterday, I found that most of the fleet, including the flagship *Hartford*, had gone up the river. If Admiral FARRAGUT has made a movement, there may be something in the wind. I should, perhaps, also mention that I have been want for months to pass Tivoli Circle, where has been encamped hard on a year a battery of flying artillery. The tents had become tiresome to my eyes, from their monotonous of form and position. I have all the men by night, and their listlessness and mechanical way of going about their business was painful. I had begun to pray that something might happen to that encampment, just for the sake of variety, when, the other morning, I found the men singing songs and chatting across the green. I heard several laugh loud and hearty, and the bugle call for parade had a vim in it that was quite refreshing. In the evening Tivoli Circle was deserted; the battery had gone to Baton Rouge. All this pleasant excitement I witnessed was the natural result of the preparatory move. Oh! the horrors of unvarying camp life.

THE ATTACK ON FORT HUDSON.

An Important Correction in the Dispatch from Southwest Pass—Commodore Farragut Passes the Rebel Batteries with the Hartford.

The dispatch received from Washington on Monday, dated "Southwest Pass, La., March 16," should read as follows:

"Commodore FARRAGUT, leading in the *Hartford*, passed the Port Hudson batteries at 11 o'clock last night."

The error was made in transmitting the dispatch over the wires.

INDIAN EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Many Texans Killed, and Much Property Captured and Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, March 24.

A gentleman just from Santa Fé states that a large body of Indians, consisting of Comanches, Navajoes and other Border tribes, have returned from an expedition to Texas, where they captured 600 horses, a large number of cattle, destroyed much property, and killed many Texans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Death of Mr. Hawes.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

At a special meeting held Tuesday evening, March 24, 1862, the President, Mr. DARLING, announced the death of Hon. ROBERT T. HAWES, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions, presented by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At the call of our President, we have assembled, as the representatives of the Republicans of the City of New-York, to offer a tribute of respect and affection to the memory of ROBERT T. HAWES, therefore,

Resolved, That not in the terms of a cold formality, but in the spontaneous language of the heart, we desire to testify our sense of the purity and nobility which characterized this Citizen whose untimely death has just been announced. We do not mourn him as a man whose fidelity to principle was so softened by the amenities of life, that we have by community mourners at his bier. Yet as loyal Americans we cannot but grieve that a citizen so useful and a patriot so true could not have been spared to this day of national gloom. When such men are taken, the dependence of our country upon the God of our fathers is beneath upon us with new emphasis.

Resolved, That in all his relations, both public and private, as a man and a public officer, ROBERT T. HAWES had few peers and no superior. As a member of the Board of Aldermen, during the summer of the rebellion, and as a Comptroller, which must ever endear his name to the sick and the suffering; while the commanding ability and the unswerving integrity demonstrated by him during a long term as Comptroller of our City thereby placed him in the front rank of our public men. And while we grieve over his death as that of a friend and associate, we sorrow over the loss sustained by the country in the death of one so eminently qualified for exalted public station.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of the sentiments with which this Committee have received the sad tidings of the death of Mr. Hawes, the members will attend his funeral, and will cherish, with undying fidelity, and as a priceless heritage, his exemplary manhood and truth.

"Tears fell when he was dying
From eyes unused to weep;
And long where he is lying
Shall tears the cold turf steep."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the public newspapers.

J. E. PARKER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }
WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.

Characters of the late Comptroller Hawes.—When in 1858, the late lamented ROBERT T. HAWES was a candidate for City Comptroller, an address was published in the newspapers advocating the election of the ticket headed by his name. The address which was prepared by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., attracted much attention at the time, from the force and ability with which it was written. The following extract, in which Mr. HAWES is eulogized, will now be read with interest. Its subject has passed away from the midst of a sorrowing community, having more than verified the glowing predictions with which the writer accompanied his praise of the character and capacity of his associate and friend:

"In ROBERT T. HAWES are united two great elements of public usefulness, integrity and experience. Of these the first seems to discount one in a public candidate, but of both, rare in the union. As it would be idle to dispatch a regiment of raw recruits to storm a castle swarming with a disciplined corps of veteran soldiers, so it is folly to march upon our City Hall an unprotected troop of well-intentioned citizens to rout the trained bands of an official army. One searching, distinguishing, practiced eye, at the head of the financial department, is worth a hundred zealous friends of retrenchment in the legislative branches of the City Government. Within the last four years, we have attempted to repair the various pipes and conduits through which the treasury has flowed, we have forgotten to renew the rusty reservoir at the fountain head. With a shrewd knowledge of men, Mr. HAWES unites a grasp and originality of intellect which would operate at once to systematize the financial bureau, and insure the conjunction of reliable subordinates. Our citizens are fortunate in the making of a man who is a candidate for the office of incumbent of the Comptroller's office. Like the silkworm, a New-York official weaves for himself a rent of richness, drawing its substance, however, not from his own resources, but from the public treasury. We want a man with the discriminating courage to stop the supply, and strip those preying worms, until they shall be exposed, in fattening deformity, to public reprobation. Nor is it essential that the City's just obligations should be fearlessly met in order that honest creditors shall not be enlisted, with their friends, upon the side of those who seek to relax the public purse. While ROBERT T. HAWES is endeared to the young men of this Metropolis, he is endeared to the growing sentiment of New-York. Of original Knickerbocker extraction, he commenced a career of successful usefulness, as a boy clerk, and living, with a wealth of character, to enjoy a justly earned immunity from the demands of mercantile life, he was widely recognized as one of the most intelligent and trustworthy merchants of the stranger New-York is proud to point when a stranger's eye shall her. A quiet, unobtrusive life of judicious liberality, like an underground fountain, at times reveals itself, and commands recognition. The neighbors of Mr. HAWES perceived his qualifications, and pressed him into the public service. As an Alderman, he realized the character which our annals portray as borne by the City Fathers of other years, when the position was one of unqualified distinction. His voice was never the medium of spotlessness in the public ear, like the sweet of the honeybee. He sought no applause by blind denunciation, and was free to advocate and uphold whatever commended itself to an enlightened acceptance.

A member of the Board of Health, when the cholera drove his former mercantile associates to the hillside and the mountain, his voice responded to the roll-call with the certainty and precision of one of BONAPARTE'S Old Guard."

The Lock Enlargement.

MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A large meeting of produce merchants was held yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange, to facilitate the removal of grain from the West to the City, by promoting the enlargement of locks of the Erie Canal to correspond with the size of the Canal. The meeting comprised many of our best KNOWN produce merchants.

Mr. JAMES F. WALLACE, President of the Corn Exchange, called the meeting to order, and stated its object, which was to induce the Legislature of the State is making its appropriations for the remaining locks of the western division of the Erie Canal, to give them so enlarged as to meet the growing demands of the West. He said that a preliminary meeting had been held and a Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and Gen. WALBRIDGE, as Chairman of that Committee, would make a report.

Gen. WALBRIDGE then said that the growth of the trade and commerce of the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard could be traced in a corresponding ratio to the facilities that had been offered for connecting them with the trade and commerce of the interior; and that our State of New-York, having taken the greatest interest in the construction of the Erie and Oswego Canals, thereby gained the commerce which grew out of the productions of the great West. Our commerce was at a great pitch, owing to this fact, and it was now the duty of the Legislature to take the measures proposed to preserve that commerce.

He urged the necessity of enlarging the locks, and said that if this were not done, the outlet of the produce would be, to some extent at least by the Georgian Bay route. Besides the interest of the city, it was the duty of the highest wisdom for us to open such a route for the transportation of the grain of the West that it could be laid down in Europe at less expense than that for which food could be produced in Europe. When this was done, we had created perpetual peace between the two hemispheres.

Mr. GEORGE F. BARRETT, President of the Board of Trade of Chicago, was called upon and made a brief speech. He said the greatness of New-York was in no small degree owing to the fact that her port was the outlet of the grain of the West, and expressed his belief that that region was worth more to New-York than her trade to the cities of Europe. In conclusion, he referred to the fact that we should cheaper food; we could afford to have cotton at one hundred dollars per pound—we could not afford to have food thirteen or eighty times its normal value. He favored early action to induce the Legislature to act promptly.

Gen. WALBRIDGE offered resolutions expressive of the spirit of the meeting, and called for the appointment of a Committee to cooperate with the Committee from the Board of Trade of Buffalo—Messrs. HAZARD and PROCTOR—and to meet the Joint Committee of the Legislature, and confer in reference to this subject. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a Committee appointed, of which DAVID DOWS is Chairman, and among the other members are JAMES F. WALLACE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, M. M. CALKS, E. E. MORGAN, and about ten other gentlemen.

The utmost harmony prevailed, and a determination was evinced to do all that could be done to forward the objects of the gathering.

Description of the Quintard Battery Onondaga.

All the iron-clad vessels building for the United States Government, save two, are, we believe, constructed from plans furnished by Capt. ERICSSON, and, as a matter of course, bear a certain resemblance to each other. The two exceptions are the Keokuk and Onondaga. The former has been already described in detail. Of the latter, nothing has been hitherto printed in these columns. She was designed by the proprietor of the Morgan Iron Works, Mr. GEORGE QUINTARD, and [illegible] be launched in [illegible]

The Onondaga [illegible] clean that [illegible] discover a [illegible] turrets, will carry two guns in each, and has plates eleven inches thick on the turrets, which, like all the others, are 8 feet high, and 21 feet in diameter. The chief characteristic of this vessel is that, instead of having an overhanging frame forward and aft, the armor is laid on the regular hull. When the Monitor was conceived, it was desirable to finish her as rapidly as possible. As there were difficulties in the way of protecting her forward and aft at the curve of the hull, a sort of shelf was made to the body of the craft, to make her lines straight, so that the plates could be fastened on, as though the hull were a square box. The addition situated so overhanging, and this is the "overhang" which is said to have been so troublesome in the sea which foundered our first iron-clad. The absence of this is the most important peculiarity of Mr. QUINTARD's ship. He has followed Capt. ERICSSON's idea as to weight of armor, number of guns, &c. The Onondaga is 226 feet long, 26 feet longer than the Passaic, and 45 feet beam. The frames are of angle iron, five inches by three, riveted to a central keel or plate at the bottom. The draft of water will be 10 feet, and it is hoped the speed will be 13 knots. The frames of the hull are joined to a nominal keel.

The machinery consists of horizontal, back-acting engines, with cylinders 30 inches in diameter by 18 inches stroke. There are two propellers or screws, each propeller being driven by two engines. The propellers are 9 feet in diameter, and have an increasing pitch, which is 11 feet forward and 12 feet 6 inches aft. There are four Martin's boilers and a donkey one; four blowing engines for ventilating purposes are attached. The officers' quarters generally are aft, as are the magazine, spirit and store rooms.

On the whole there is no striking novelty about the vessel. She differs, as has been already stated, from other iron-clads, more on account of not possessing than from possessing qualities. She will not be ready for use before the expiration of the Summer.

WHO WANTS A LITTLE GIRL?—At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers any respectable and Christian family can find a sweet little girl, eighteen months old, who wants a mother. Is there not some mother who will take her?

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Tuesday, March 25, 1862—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

Morgan Jones Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully requested to call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary on the occasion of the decease of Honorable Robert T. Hawes, late Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to consider such other subjects as may come before the Board.

Very respectfully,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN BRICE,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN HEALY,
CHARLES RILEY,
JAMES SANDFORD,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
GEORGE McCAFFERTY,
JOHN P. GAW,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JAMES HAYES,
ALEX. BRANDON,
PATRICK H. KEENAN.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McCraith, Murray, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Railroads, with resolutions, First, that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to run each and every one of their cars, containing one or more passengers, regularly to Eighty-second-street, without change or transfer, and that from one car to another, at or near Fifty-ninth-street; and, second, that the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to lay their rails and run their cars regularly as above, without change or transfer of passengers, so far as the said avenue is graded, until their rails are laid and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route, at the Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to lease for a term not to exceed ten years, the entire upper portion of the building known as the Broadway Bank, situated on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, for the exclusive use of the Street Commissioner's Department, at an annual rent not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Councilman Brandon moved that such paper be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Councilman Keenan moved, as an amendment, that such paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw—7.

Negative—Councilman Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, McCraith, Murray, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—9.

And the motion of Councilman Brandon was also lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that permission be granted to P. T. Carney to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four Gansevoort-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Lanbrecht to construct his iron stairway, not to exceed two feet in width, on the outside and in front of the premises, number twenty-eight New-street, the said stairway to be built under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Benjamin R. Winthrop to place shutter-boxes in front of premises numbers two hundred and sixteen and two hundred and eighteen Third-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry Steinway & Sons to extend the columns forming the main entrance on the northerly side of Fourteenth-street, between Irving-place and Fourth-avenue, a distance not to exceed six feet beyond the line of the street, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Preamble, reciting that the plan presented by the Corporation Counsel to the Legislature, legalizing the acts of the Common Council in relation to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, still remains unacted on, and that it is important such bill should pass; with resolution that a Special Committee of Five from each Board be appointed to proceed to Albany, and to urge upon the Legislature the passage of this bill at the present session.

(By Board of Aldermen, preamble and resolution adopted, and Aldermen Hardy, Boole, Henry, McCool and Ottiwell appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.)

Which was concurred in.

Subsequently the President named as such Committee on the part of the Board, Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Brandon, Haviland and McVay.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars, in favor of Sister Ulrica, now in charge of the hospital at Mount St. Vincent; the money thus appropriated to be used in procuring necessaries needed by the sick and wounded soldiers under treatment in the said hospital, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Councilman McConnell was here called to the Chair.

Preamble relative to bill before the Legislature proposing to extend the term of certain heads of departments in this City; with resolutions: First, that this Common Council earnestly protest against said bill, and request that the members of the Legislature from this City may use their best exertions to defeat it; and, second, that the Clerk of the Common Council transmit a copy of the preamble and resolution to the Governor of the State, and to each of the Senators and Assemblymen from this city.

Councilman Brice moved that such resolution be referred to the Committee on Law.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then offered the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State, proposing to extend the terms of office of certain of the heads of departments of the City Government, occupying the most important and arduous positions therein, which requires on the part of new incumbents, great labor and attention, and much time, to become familiar with the best mode of conducting the business of the same, and to acquire a knowledge of the most economical and expeditious manner of administering the affairs placed in their hands to the greatest advantage for the interest of their constituents; and

Whereas, The evils of the very short terms of office now allowed have ever been apparent, not only in the inconvenience and great loss attendant upon frequent elections, but also in the injury and delays caused by the displacing of tried and practiced accountants, who, by experience, have become thoroughly fitted to fill their positions, to put in their stead others without that acquaintance with the administration of the affairs intrusted to them, which is so necessary and desirable for the general good, not to refer to the absence of incitement to ambition and exertion which must naturally result from an official's consciousness that he is likely to be set aside at the expiration of his present short term as opposed to a knowledge that his position is a fixed one for a period that will allow him to demonstrate his ability and zeal for the public welfare; and

Whereas, Such action by the Legislature as the extending or shortening of the terms of office of heads of departments in this City lays new things, as has been had in several instances, as for example in the case of the City Chamberlain (for which see Laws of 1861, chapter 180,) And the constitutionality of the same has been admitted; and

Whereas, The said bill has been favorably reported by the Committee to whom it was referred, and ordered to be considered in an early Committee of the Whole House, thus showing that it is favorably entertained by the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators and Members of Assembly from this City be requested to make known and press upon the Legislature the favorable feeling of this Board toward said bill, and their desire that the same should be passed at the present session.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he hereby is directed to forward forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Governor of the State, and to each of the Senators and Assemblymen from this city.

Councilman Brice moved that such resolution be referred to the Committee on Law.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then offered the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

Whereas, The Comptroller has recently been [illegible] to be launched [illegible] Quintard, and [illegible] Fitzgerald, Joyce.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Railroads, with resolutions, First, that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to run each and every one of their cars, containing one or more passengers, regularly to Eighty-second-street, without change or transfer, and that from one car to another, at or near Fifty-ninth-street; and, second, that the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to lay their rails and run their cars regularly as above, without change or transfer of passengers, so far as the said avenue is graded, until their rails are laid and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route, at the Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

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Councilman Keenan moved, as an amendment, that such paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost by the following vote:

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Negative—Councilman Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, McCraith, Murray, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—9.

And the motion of Councilman Brandon was also lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that permission be granted to P. T. Carney to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four Gansevoort-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Lanbrecht to construct his iron stairway, not to exceed two feet in width, on the outside and in front of the premises, number twenty-eight New-street, the said stairway to be built under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

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Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Henry Steinway & Sons to extend the columns forming the main entrance on the northerly side of Fourteenth-street, between Irving-place and Fourth-avenue, a distance not to exceed six feet beyond the line of the street, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Preamble, reciting that the plan presented by the Corporation Counsel to the Legislature, legalizing the acts of the Common Council in relation to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, still remains unacted on, and that it is important such bill should pass; with resolution that a Special Committee of Five from each Board be appointed to proceed to Albany, and to urge upon the Legislature the passage of this bill at the present session.

(By Board of Aldermen, preamble and resolution adopted, and Aldermen Hardy, Boole, Henry, McCool and Ottiwell appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.)

Which was concurred in.

Subsequently the President named as such Committee on the part of the Board, Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Brandon, Haviland and McVay.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars, in favor of Sister Ulrica, now in charge of the hospital at Mount St. Vincent; the money thus appropriated to be used in procuring necessaries needed by the sick and wounded soldiers under treatment in the said hospital, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Councilman McConnell was here called to the Chair.

Preamble relative to bill before the Legislature proposing to extend the term of certain heads of departments in this City; with resolutions: First, that this Common Council earnestly protest against said bill, and request that the members of the Legislature from this City may use their best exertions to defeat it; and, second, that the Clerk of the Common Council transmit a copy of the preamble and resolution to the Governor of the State, and to each of the Senators and Assemblymen from this city.

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Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then offered the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

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Whereas, The evils of the very short terms of office now allowed have ever been apparent, not only in the inconvenience and great loss attendant upon frequent elections, but also in the injury and delays caused by the displacing of tried and practiced accountants, who, by experience, have become thoroughly fitted to fill their positions, to put in their stead others without that acquaintance with the administration of the affairs intrusted to them, which is so necessary and desirable for the general good, not to refer to the absence of incitement to ambition and exertion which must naturally result from an official's consciousness that he is likely to be set aside at the expiration of his present short term as opposed to a knowledge that his position is a fixed one for a period that will allow him to demonstrate his ability and zeal for the public welfare; and

Whereas, Such action by the Legislature as the extending or shortening of the terms of office of heads of departments in this City lays new things, as has been had in several instances, as for example in the case of the City Chamberlain (for which see Laws of 1861, chapter 180,) And the constitutionality of the same has been admitted; and

Whereas, The said bill has been favorably reported by the Committee to whom it was referred, and ordered to be considered in an early Committee of the Whole House, thus showing that it is favorably entertained by the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators and Members of Assembly from this City be requested to make known and press upon the Legislature the favorable feeling of this Board toward said bill, and their desire that the same should be passed at the present session.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he hereby is directed to forward forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Governor of the State, and to each of the Senators and Assemblymen from this city.

Councilman Brice moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved to strike out the preamble preceding the resolutions.

Which was lost.

[illegible] Alfred E. Lamb [illegible] Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, be graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the grades of the Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, between Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth streets, be the same as the grades of Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, between the Tenth-avenue and the exterior line at the Hudson River, as shown in the accompanying maps and profiles surveyed and drawn by Austin D. Swan, City Surveyor, during December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the same be declared the legal established grades of the above-mentioned avenues; the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost of the same to be borne equally by the City and the property owners benefited thereby; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from the First-avenue to the East River, be graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks in Forty-second-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be flagged to the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, sidewalks flagged where not already done, in Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the directing of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Ninety-sixth-street, between Broadway and First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost of the same to be borne by property owners, one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in reply to resolution relating to the cleaning of West Twenty-third-street.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, concurring to pave Dutchess-street, between Washington and West streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, concurring to pave Lafayette-place with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, concurring to amend ordinance to pave Eighth and Ninth streets, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, to pave Houston-street, from Lewis to the East River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, to pave Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington-streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, to pave East Broadway with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, to pave East Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of the late Comptroller, Robert T. Hawes, Esq., with preambles and resolutions of official respect for his worth; and resolutions: First, That the Common Council attend his funeral with staves of office; that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that the Chamber of the Board and Comptroller's Office be draped in mourning; that the public offices be closed on the day of the funeral; Second, That a Special Committee of three from each Board make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral of deceased; Third, That the preamble and resolutions be engrossed and signed, and transmitted to the family of deceased; and, Fourth, That as a further mark of respect, the Board do now adjourn.

By Board of Aldermen, preamble and resolutions adopted, and Aldermen Boole, Mitchell and Hall appointed the Special Committee on the part of said Board.

Which were concurred in.

The President named as such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen, Councilmen McConnell, Gaw and Repper.

Councilman Brice moved that out of respect to the deceased, the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M. JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3017, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384. *Part III.*—Nos. 1172, 1050, 1500, 1161, 2150, 570, 2186, 638, 1168, 630, 2130, 1706, 1346, 1144, 2080, 1116, 922, 991, 1066.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1480, 1115, 1845, 1918, 1871, 1919, 1906, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1971, 1773, 1777, 1779. *Part II.*—Nos. 1055, 1632, 1896, 1722, 1508, 1798, 2030, 2029, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2046, 2050.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 165, 166, 67, 179, 151, 155.

Rights of the Assignees of a Mortgage—A Judgment Creditor of the Assignor to Be Entitled to his Equities.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barnard, Mitchell and Robertson.

Joseph W. Hartley vs. *Benjamin Totham and Wife.*—This action was brought to foreclose a mortgage dated 20th May, 1861, executed by Michael Cunningham and wife to Samuel W. Duncomb, and by the latter assigned to the plaintiff May 13, 1862.

The defence was founded, in part, on the allegation, that while Duncomb owned the mortgage, one Alfred A. Aiment, who, by a written contract with one Higginson, to which Duncomb was a party, had contracted for a deed of the premises in question, subject to this and a prior mortgage of $4,000, by agreement between him and Duncomb, performed work and labor to the amount of $490 62, in part payment of the mortgage. That, in execution of such written contract, the deed, at Aiment's request, was executed to Totham, instead of Aiment, Jan. 26, 1861. The habendum clause to the deed was "to have and to hold," &c., subject, however, to a certain other indenture of mortgage for $1,500, dated May 20, 1861, and recorded, being the mortgage in question. The deed does not declare that Totham is to pay this mortgage, nor did the agreement between Higginson and Aiment require him to do it. That stipulates for a deed of the premises to Aiment, free and clear of all incumbrances "except the said sum of $5,500." Aiment was to do the plumbing work to the amount of $3,600 for Higginson, as a consideration for such conveyance, and [illegible] work. [illegible] Aiment [illegible] for [illegible] 1862, [illegible] Totham [illegible] claim, "the assignees receive that the work, done towards the debt, was not so done." Duncomb upon his assignment to credit the amount on this mortgage. The payment of the mortgage to the plaintiff was made on the 13th of May, 1862. The important question was whether Totham was entitled to credit for this sum upon the mortgage.

That if the mortgagor had paid cent. on the mortgage before it was assigned, the assignee would necessarily have taken it subject to such payment. But it was considered that this equity in behalf of Aiment & Totham was a mere one, as a third person, and one existing between him and the mortgagee only, and that the assignee could not be affected by it.

The Court below (Special Term) excluded evidence tending to show that Totham had made such payment, and the trial resulted adversely to him.

The Court now, per Robertson, Chief Justice, reversed the judgment, holding the true rule to be: "The assignees of a mortgage take it subject to the same equity that it was subject to in the hands of the assignor, and the rule that it is only an equity residing in the original debtor, and not the latent equities of third persons against the assignor that have this effect, does not exclude any one who so far stands in the place of the debtor as to have acquired his equity. It does not exclude a judgment creditor of the debtor claiming to redeem." (Roosevelt vs. Bank of Niagara, Hopk. R., 376; United States vs. Sturgis, 1 Paine R., 525.)

Mr. Porter for plaintiff; Mr. Clark for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wheelan vs. *Lake et al.*—Case with amendments settled. In Clerk's Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 25, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅝	200 Erie Railway	50⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	100	2000 do	50⅞
12,000 do	100⅛	600 do	50⅞
10,000 do	100	100 do	50
20,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Cou.	97⅝	400 do	50⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	103	1000 do	50
10,500 Treas. 7.3 10 p. ct. Notes, C. & A.	103	100 do	50⅞
12,000 do	103	100 Erie Railway Pref.	39⅞
2,000 do Feb. & Aug.	103⅝	200 do	39⅞
11,400 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	100	100 Hudson R. R.	100⅞
25,000 do new	97⅞	200 do	100⅞
3,000 do new	98	200 do	100.101
4,000 Ill. War Loan	102	1000 Harlem R.	40
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	62	50 do	40
5,000 do	62⅝	2000 do	40⅞
4,000 La. St. 6s	50	200 do	40⅞
20,000 Cal. State 7s	100	200 do	40
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60⅞	1000 do	40⅞
1,000 Erie 6th M. Bd.	118⅞	200 do	40⅞
8,000 Ind. R. Cv. L.	100	200 Har. R. Pref.	56⅞
5,000 Hud. R. M. 6s	100	100 do	56
4,500 Mich. S. M.	104	100 do	56
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind.	112⅞	200 do	56⅞
8,000 do	112⅞	100 do	56⅞
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. sr.	91	100 do	56⅞
2,000 At. & T. H. Inc. B.	62	200 do	56⅞
5,000 do	62⅞	200 do	56⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W.	62	200 do	56⅞
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	46	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	34
2,000 do	46	100 do	34
5,000 do	46	100 Reading R.	60
1,000 Lack. & W. Bo.	116	100 Mich. Cen. R.	80⅞
4,000 D. L. & W. 1st B.	121	50 do	80⅞
400 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104⅞	200 do	80
1,000 do	105	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	400 do	69
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	80	100 do	69⅞
4,000 Clev. & Tol. R. L.	112⅞	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	107⅞
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	79⅞	50 do	107⅞
4,000 Clev. & Pit. 4th m.	93	100 do	107⅞
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. G.	85	5 Rome & Water. R.	61
110 Phenix Bank	105	1000 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	92⅞
25 Bank of Commerce	98	100 do	92⅞
5 Park Bank	99	200 do	92⅞
20 Manhattan Bank	52	100 do	92⅞
20 Greenwich Bank	97	100 Pacific R.	120
2,000 Amer. Gold	140	100 do	101
20,000 do	140⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	100
110,000 do	140⅞	100 do	99
20,000 do	140⅞	200 do	99
40,000 do	140⅞	200 Galena & Chi.	86⅞
40,000 do	140⅞	300 do	86⅞
100 Rocky Co. Lead Co.	25	100 do	86
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅞	200 do	86
2000 Erie Railway	79⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	92
100 do	79⅞	200 do	92
200 do	79⅞	200 do	92⅞
200 do	79⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	71⅞
1050 Harlem R.	40⅞	200 do	71
200 do	40	200 do	71⅞
100 do	40⅞	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	27
200 Harlem R. Pref.	56	100 do	27⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	400 Erie Railway	79⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104⅞	1000 do	79⅞
3,000 Treas. 7.3-10 Wcy.

Revenues of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Rhine	April 1	Boston	Liverpool
Baltic	April 2	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	April 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	April 12	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	April 19	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	April 22	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	April 22	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	April 29	Boston	Liverpool
Parisian	May 6	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Mar. 7	Southampton	New-York
Etna	Mar. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Memnonia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York
Asia	Mar. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow	Mar. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Cambria	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Allemania	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York
Africa	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Great Eastern	April 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	April 22	Southampton	New-York

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamer Australasian close in this City at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, per the Norwegian close in this City on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, per the Edinburgh, via Queenstown and Liverpool, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the steamer Marion, close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, in this City.

The mails for Boston, Nassau and the West Indies, per the steamship British Queen, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Australia.

The mails for Australia, via Melbourne, per steamer North American, close at 10 A. M. on Friday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

South Mails close at ..... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mails close at ..... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Jersey Railroad) ..... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Territories close at the New-York Post-office at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MILLINERY.

SPRING OPENING.—MRS. J. W. DEMPSEY, MILLINERY, No. 188 Bleecker-st., ON THURSDAY, MARCH 27, will open for the inspection of her patrons and the public her stock of

SPRING MILLINERY.

French Pattern Bonnets, Flowers, and all articles in the Millinery line. Bonnets, hats just been received direct from Paris, and will be ready for inspection on that day.
MRS. J. W. DEMPSEY, Milliner, No. 188 Bleecker.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF MILLINERY—MRS. SIMMONS, No. 681 Broadway, ON THURSDAY, March 27, the novelties of the season will then be ready for inspection. Chip, straw, crape and lace bonnets, elegant in style, and rich in material. Also, Misses' and children's hats in all the new and novel shapes.

MRS. BENNS' NEW MILLINERY SHOW Rooms will open on THURSDAY, with a splendid assortment of Silk, Crape and Straw Bonnets of the richest materials, at the lowest prices. Milliners and merchants supplied. Opposite Tiffany's jewelry store, Mrs. BENNS, No. 251 Broadway.

PARIS OPENING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON respectfully announces that she has just opened, and has now on exhibition, a rich and elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, comprising every novelty of the season, No. 126 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

AT MADAME RALLINGS', NO. 218 CANAL-st., a large and well-selected assortment of millinery is now on exhibition. Buyers are respectfully invited to call.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

MRS. W. JACKSON, No. 681 Broadway, will open on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., a large and choice stock of bonnets for deep and second mourning.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY.
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Territories.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank.—Room No. 6—21 tuesp.

DRY GOODS.

CHEVILLETTE'S RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
for this city.

UNRIVALLED
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF ALL COLORS
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, ON
MONDAY, March 31.

SILKS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATION OF
PARIS AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.
WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At 88 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
AS ON Price.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION RETS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LAMPINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
R. S. MILLS & CO.,
Will open at retail SPRING STYLES of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26,
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Wholesale stock now ready, at attractive prices, in the wholesale rooms.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 405 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WINDOW SHADES. 359 BROADWAY.
GOLD SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND SHADES,
CHINESE AND VENETIAN BLINDS.
ALL KINDS SHADE FIXTURES.
GRAY'S PATENT FIXTURE, THE BEST IN USE.
G. L. & J. R. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY. LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
OVER 2,000 PAIRS CURTAINS
AT OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. R. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 8,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other importer in the United States.
GEORGE R. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHS,
Flowers and Feathers,
Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames,
No. 760 Broadway.

COATS' GENUINE SPOOL COTTON
NOW OPENING.
1,000 DOZEN COATS' GENUINE SPOOL THREAD, WARRANTED 200 YARDS, ONE DOLLAR ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN; ONLY $1 A DOZEN.
H. B. HAGY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-st.
TWO DOORS BELOW 16TH-ST.

RENOWAR.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts., second door. Constantly on hand, a large stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lahores, Pongees, Sponges, Grasses, Cloths, and colored Pongees. Gents' Goods, Rattan, Cane, Gnarl Handkerchiefs, new Goods. Tea Sets, Dishes, Tea Pots, Camphor-wood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiques, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING Exhibition of patterns of all the novel and desirable Paris Spring fashions for ladies' and children's dress, illustrated by harmony and elegancy, displayed in the paper models, at the Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway, and the Mirror of Fashions.
Gilt patterns cost to fit the form at 10 cents. The Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready.

AWAY.—All kinds of Children's Clothing, Dresses, Hats, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, Bibs, Cambric Dresses, Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Polos; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, lined and unlined; Ladies' ready-made suits, embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and underclothes. Stamping, Gotses and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly. Plaiting for dress trimmings; linen done up like new.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING Exhibition of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions ready March 10.

25 CENTS {OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.} PER POUND.
TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.
We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bags per month of
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.
THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.
Hotels, private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., will find
THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.
Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

THE ODIC MAGNETIC CURE—AS PRACticed and taught by Dr. REYNOLDSON, No. 24 1st-st., is the most subtle, potent and invaluable remedial agent known on earth to-day.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, sprained joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. SACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Pine-st., and 24th-st., in rear to the premises.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind offer for sale, the entire block, between 4th and 5th ave., 23d and 24th sts., excepting three lots on 23d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire frontage on the 24th-st., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth with the improvements thereon, adjudged to be the most valuable improvements thereon, adjudged to be the most valuable improved front on the Avenue; 22 vacant lots on 23d-st., and two 24d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 23d-st., and 12 on 24th-st., covered by 2 large and extensive workshop buildings, which want from street to street, and 4 vacant lots on the 24th-st., each 24 feet 6d inches in width by 100 feet in depth, (the end lots front.)

The centre of the block in the crown of the street, the ground falling each way to the avenues, is one of the finest sewers, 24th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements offered for sale are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 23d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Gideon H. Potter, Esq., 41 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY respectfully give notice that they will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1873, and that all the property and effects are valued at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at that time, pertaining to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1873.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1873, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

[illegible] lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
[illegible] lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
[illegible] lots in original town Chicago.

Also a portion of the property, amounting to about [illegible] acres, and contracts and dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 99 lots, on which there are [illegible] payments.

Of these lots 8,722 feet front on a navigable canal of 160 feet wide, extended through the property.

And 4,800 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
Chicago, March 16, 1873.

FOR SALE AT ENG SING, N. Y.—A BEAUtiful home, 40 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well shaded, and stocked with all the finest varieties of fruit trees in abundance. House, two stories and attic, 42x70, with piazza the whole front, extension to 120, hot and cold water and gas throughout; 2 miles from depot, and from 30 to 40 minutes' ride from city; healthy, beautiful, desirable. Twenty acres additional can be had if desired.

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Four acres of land, location fine, extensive views of the Hudson. House large, and in good order. Price, $8,000.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—To sell or exchange—Thirteen acres in Llewellyn Park. Handsomely laid out; fine shade, and fruit. House large and commodious, plenty of three sides, hot and cold water throughout.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—Three acres, with fine house and improvements—every way desirable for a gentleman's residence.

AT TARRYTOWN—A farm of one hundred acres, two miles from depot.

TO RENT AT IRVINGTON—A fine residence furnished.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—House furnished, rent moderate.
EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE contractors' house and lot, No. 68 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 8th-st. and 16th-st. The lot is 40 feet on 16th-st. and 100 feet deep. The house has been built by the owner for his own occupancy, and is built of Croton brick; brownstone on 16th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and convenience of a large family. At the rear end of the lot is a stable, coachman's lodgings and stable, which will be sold either for cash or on liberal terms of credit, for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE property at Orange, N. J.; a large new house and three dwelling houses, with 8 acres of land, situated in Orange, about 12 miles from foot of City and 9 miles from Newark, N. J., about half a mile from railroad; easy of access; very healthy; the new house has been completed one year; for 20 years past; a good stand for business. Corner property and valuable for improvement. Title good. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HAYES BROTHERS, Real Estate Brokers, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; nine story, with basement, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the present owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $14,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.
JOHN FOLEY,
No. 40 Lexington-av. and No. 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—Best side, between Fulton and Atlantic ave., a very desirable house, with six or ten lots, extending through to Hamilton-st., with or without furniture; parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; three stories and attic; finished with vines, fruits and shrubbery; attic 1 gas; immediately. Inquire of
D. FARLEY, No. 31 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NO. 328 WEST FORTY-THIRD-ST.—The 3-story, high stoop, brick house; all modern improvements, in good order; for sale low. Price $4,000. Also, the 3-story and basement brick house, No. 162 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. This property is now well rented to good tenants, and is very desirable to any wishing to invest. Price $7,400. Apply to MERRILL & POLLOCK, No. 60 Wall-st.

FREE-STONE QUARRY FOR SALE.—THE Jersey Little Falls Quarry Property, situate on the Morris Canal, three miles from Paterson, N. J., is for sale on reasonable terms. This quarry is inexhaustible, and the stone for beauty and durability, is unsurpassed. This property also possesses very valuable water power. For further particulars, call on W. C. GODDARD, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I.—Six desirable lots, 60 by 200 feet, in the heart of Tottenville, and all thereunto belonging. Title good. The road, which lots will be sold cheap to close out the property of the subscriber, or he has removed to Ohio. For particulars inquire of E. J. TOTTEN, near the premises.
WM. TOTTEN.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 87TH-st., between 5th and Madison ave., (with lot running through to 86th-st., on which is a fine stable,) one of the most costly and handsomely finished houses in the City, built by the owner for his own use. It will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BROADWAY.—The entire large and valuable lot with the buildings, No. 726 Broadway, 50 by 137 feet.
Also, the southeast corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., fine plot of ground.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let, No. 124 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, three-story brick, in good order; lot 40 by 100 filled with grocery fixtures; rent $1,000. Apply to D. WALLACE, 141 Chatham-st., or of S. COCKCROFT, No. 63 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS, brown-stone fronts, three-story, basement and underpitch, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 125 East 124-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Price, $4,000.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; lot 40 feet deep; will be sold on easy terms to close an estate. Price $7,500. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Commissioner, No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—
THE DWELLING-HOUSE
No. 170 East 126th-st.
ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 189 Broadway,
corner of John-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND BEST, AND the most located, and best known country hotel in the State of New-Jersey. For particulars, inquire of HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 405 Broadway, New-York. P. S.—Also, a farm of 100 acres.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE WELL-built three-story house, No. 43 Cherition-st.; is in complete order; water and gas throughout. Apply to THOMAS DONALDSON, No. 8 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.), one block west of Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—The valuable lot north side of 44th-st., 425 feet east of 5th-av., being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth, fronting on a private street, for investment. Apply, for price, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 48 West 26th-st., well arranged, in good order; and gives tenants good rent. It will suit for family and is a desirable investment. Price $6000. BEADLEY & WARNER, No. 3 Union Square.

HOUSE NO. 3 FIFTH-AV., FOR SALE.—It is 37 feet wide by 50 feet deep, with a 15 feet extension; lot 37x100; house has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; the ground is a leasehold at $300 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN-stone house, 21x62 feet, situated at No. 20 West 46th-st., within about 200 feet of 5th-av.; for cause of ill-health and age, offer, apply to the owner, WM. E. and CHAS. E. PORDICK, No. 21 Spruce-st.

LARGE LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—Dorman Court and Union sts., Brooklyn. 36x100 feet, and an L 20x100 feet. Price $10,000; terms easy. Stock for sale, at $1,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Morgan Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE—
The dwelling-house
No. 183 West 16th-st.
ROBERT L. BROWN,
No. 189 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Desirable building lots on 1st, 2d and 4th places, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 66 9th-st., near 6th-av., 22 feet front and in all respects desirable as a family residence. Price $22,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front dwelling, No. 62 East 20th-st., south. Price $13,000. Apply to F. V. DOWNER, No. 69 Wall-st.

JOHN-STREET STORE FOR SALE.—Store and lot, No. 62 John-st., near William-st., Sixth ward. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE IN 8TH-AV.—FOR SALE BY ORDER of the Trustees, the house and lot, No. 1 Eighth-av., near Ninth-st., 20 feet 9 inches front by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a large general hall, dining-room, kitchen, &c., on the first story; 3 parlors and 3 bedrooms on the second story, and 4 bedrooms on the third story, with a large general hall, dining-room, kitchen, &c., in the rear; the premises are in good condition and repair throughout. For sale on the premises, or at the office of the undersigned, 297 Pearl-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-story and basement brick house, lot 20x100, with modern improvements. Lot 21x100 on East Baltic-st., from Flatbush-av. cars. Apply to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No. 16 Pierrepont-row, New-York. Sp. shares.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built brown-stone house No. 230 Union-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton-sts. Lot 100 feet by 40, giving ample room for a large family. Apply to E. E. KING, No. 114 Clinton-st.

THREE-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS on the east side 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 25x100 each. Three-fourths the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Also, two lots on the north side of 46th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to E. E. KING, No. 114 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO ENGlish basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 163 and 165 Sullivan-st., between 3d and 4th-sts.
Also, for sale, the brick store and lot, No. 88 Jane-st., near Gansevoort-st., Brooklyn.
S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, on 21st-st., price $8,000; also, on 24th-st., price $8,000. A 4-story brick on 24th-st., 20x100, and one on 25th-st., 20x100. Also, two stores on 2d-av. G. A. HISSAM, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 125 EIGHTH-ST., FOURTH DOOR west of Broadway, three-story brownstone, elegantly finished, gas, furnace, &c. Apply to REMSEN SHELTON, No. 11 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 168 EAST 26TH-ST., A THREE-story, high stoop, brick house, in perfect order, in a prime order, will be sold very cheap; is not cost of the money; rent, at a year and, if desired, can be left on the owner at No. 4 Chambers-court, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FARMS.

A VERY SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 145 acres of land of very excellent quality, in the highest state of cultivation; 30 acres in meadow, 20 acres woodland, including very valuable chestnut grove; 2 miles from depot; very best of soil for grain, grass, potatoes or fruit. It is splendidly watered in every part. The fruit and hay alone are worth $2,000 per annum, and the entire farm will yield $6,000 or $7,000 per annum with ease. Market facilities unusually fine. Located at New-Brunswick, N. J., 31 miles from New-York by rail and river. Price, cash, $50,000; or, if one-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, one-half of the property to be found in the whole State of New-Jersey. For full particulars, apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; fine lawn, with an abundance of deep shade trees; land in high state of cultivation; well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; barn, &c., in fine repair; well adapted for sheep farm; cost buildings ample and convenient, top brick filled, every variety of timber necessary to a farm; location healthy and within a short distance of Port Jefferson and stage route to Railroad. Also, 50 acres of fifty acres will generally be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. S. RAYLOR, No. 176 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE farm of 100 acres, 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad, 1¼ miles from the village of Pawling, Dutchess County, Hudson River Railroad, 60 miles from New-York. Apply to E. E. KING, No. 114 Clinton-st.

FARM FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, CONTAINING 18 acres of choice land, one hour from New-York on the Long Island Railroad, 1¼ miles from the Hempstead depot. The land is all in a beautiful grove of ash and locust; it is large and very convenient and has been built but a few years; there are two large and large barns on the place, in good repair. For further particulars inquire of WM. ALLEN, in the Tax Commissioner's office, or JEMAC E. HALLOCK, on the place.

FARMING LAND FOR SALE.—FOURTEEN hundred acres of good farming land in Kankakee County, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 60 miles south of Chicago, and within two miles of Kankakee, one of the most prosperous towns in the State. Also, 640 acres near Pontiac, county seat of Livingston County, Illinois. Apply to GERRIT H. SMITH, Jay-st., Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A SUPERIOR farm, of 120 acres, large fine mansion, modern style, with abundance and variety of outbuildings, in good repair and condition; very healthy; only 30 minutes' drive from depot. Also, 25 minutes' drive from depot, 20 acres, price $10,000; terms very liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 26 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply to E. E. KING, No. 114 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the cottage, in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable Marble Yard, No. 561 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 120 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; 40 acres of good timber, with stock and tools for the depot. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In New-Jersey, near depot, only 21 miles from this City; price $8,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage; get the particulars immediately at No. 69 Wall-st., in the Doctor's office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Smithtown Station; new dwelling-house, three-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 60 acres of land. For further particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 13 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 1½ HOURS' RIDE from New-York by rail; contains 42 acres, adapted to grain and grass; house with five rooms and kitchen; good barn. Price $2,000. Address or inquire at Freeholder Office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room or rooms, with board, (in Jersey City, five blocks from the ferry) in a private family; one of the members of a home circle is an invalid. Address E. F., Box No. 3,207 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For position, terms, &c., apply to, or address Dr. THIRSK, No. 1,317 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 48 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. TRUSTEE'S REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT.
CHAS. REFIER, President.

BOARD WANTED—BY ONE OF TWO YOUNG gentlemen, and an elderly lady, in a quiet comfortable house, pleasantly located; must be able to do the business of constant moving; separate rooms required, a good table and dinner at 6. Address, with particulars, EDWARD D., Box No. 1,016 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a gentleman, from the 1st of May; three rooms, two good sized and one small; terms must be moderate, and location between 4th and 23d sts., or on Brooklyn Heights. Address, with terms, Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman and his daughter, in a private family, where the attentive and refinement of home may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Address, stating particulars, L. F., Box No. 94 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman and his wife, in the vicinity of the Washington Parks. Price not to exceed $8 per week. Address, giving terms and particulars, A. B., Box No. 120 Tribune Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—For a family of seven persons, to be not more than half an hour's distance from New-York; on North River preferred. Address without delay, "STYLE," Carrier's Department, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO bed-rooms for a gentleman and two ladies in a select house, between 10th and 20th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged. Address C. L., Box No. 1,976 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid walnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. J. FARRINGTON, No. 206 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES fixed prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and ebonized, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 122 Chambers-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 182 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR LOT of Carpets for sale in the new store, No. 936 Broadway, near 28d-st.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED.
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents,
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

READ.—YOUNG MEN DESIROUS OF JOINING a Literary Club about reorganizing, may hear of one by addressing, immediately, H. L., Box No. 3,566 Post-Office.

INDIGO MILLS AND VATS.—FOR SALE, two Indigo Mills and two Vats (empty) good as new. Apply to F. A. WILCOX, No. 76 Wall-st., or address J. DRAPER, Middletown, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF PROPERTY, with a large mansion, in good order, with all the modern improvements, and a large number of outbuildings, and about 20 acres of land, in the village of Flushing, L. I., 1 mile from the depot, 1 mile from the Flushing Railroad, 1 mile from the Long Island Railroad, 1 mile from the East River, and 1 mile from the Sound; the place is well adapted for a gentleman's country seat, or for a public institution, or for a boarding-house, or for a private school, or for a public school, or for a boarding-house, or for a private school, or for a public school, or for a boarding-house, or for a private school, or for a public school

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JESSIE MCLAREN.

WALLACK'S—ERNESTINE—THE LITTLE TREASURE.

BUELL'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—GEN. NUTT—HYPNOTISMUS, &c., at all hours.—SIAMESE ASIATIC TROUPE.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 625 Broadway,)—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

HOUPEL'S—(No. 772 Broadway.)—CONCERT.

THE NEW IDEA—MINSTRELS, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent repeats the report that the rebels are falling back from the line of the Rappahannock, based on the statements of refugees who came within our lines on Monday. They represent that the entire force left in Fredericksburgh on Sunday night was only 8,000.

Rebel advices from Charleston to the 22d inst. indicate that all was quiet there at that date. The Charlestonians do not expect an attack before the highest Spring tide, which will be on the 2d of April.

Important intelligence regarding operations against Vicksburgh has reached us. A steamer loaded with troops, accompanied by a gunboat, is said to have succeeded in passing into the Yazoo River above Haines' Bluff, and between that point and Yazoo City. She went through Cypress Bayou, which debouches into the river opposite the point where Gen. SHERMAN landed last December; thence passed through another bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo twenty miles above Haines' Bluff. When it was found possible to get through, a number of gunboats followed, and they in turn were to be followed by transports with troops. This movement will at once insure the fall of Yazoo City, Port Pemberton, and the batteries on Haines' Bluff, and the rebel stronghold at Vicksburgh will thus be completely flanked.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro states that the rebels confronting Gen. ROSECRANS have recently made several reconnoissances, which have caused considerable picket skirmishing along the whole front, though they do not appear anxious to bring on a general engagement. Parties of guerrillas have also made their appearance along the Nashville Railroad. The road is heavily guarded, however, and no serious damage so far has been done. Intelligence had reached Murfreesboro from the South that the evacuation of Vicksburgh was being advocated for strategic reasons—the idea being to mass the rebel troops in Middle Tennessee, and compel Gen. ROSECRANS to repeat the movement made by BUELL last year.

Paroled prisoners have arrived in Cincinnati from Mount Sterling, Ky., and confirm the report of the capture of the place by the rebels under Col. CLUKE. Col. GARRARD is said to have attacked CLUKE'S guerrillas on Monday, near Mount Sterling, and to have driven them toward Owingsville.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 18th inst., but no news of importance. Everything indicates success in the great movement.

Interesting intelligence has reached us from Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation. The rebel Gen. HINDMAN is reported to be at some point in Southwestern Arkansas, endeavoring to reorganize his demoralized army. MARMADUKE is at Clarksville, on the north side of the Arkansas, a town about half-way between Van Buren and Little Rock. He is reported as having a large cavalry force. Our scouts scour the whole country west of Clarksville and north of the Arkansas. They have visited Van Buren several times lately. All the rebel force in Arkansas is completely demoralized. Their transportation, wagons and animals are literally "used up." The Cherokee Legislature, at its late session, revoked the ordinance of secession and the treaty with the rebel Government, passed by a former Legislature. An act was passed deposing from office all Cherokees disloyal to the Government of the United States, and declaring them forever thereafter incompetent to hold any office. A resolution was passed asking the President to extend to the Cherokee Nation the offer of compensated emancipation. At the same time a bill became a law unconditionally abolishing Slavery. It is understood that another law was passed declaring all persons born in the Cherokee Territory citizens of the Nation. This, of course, includes persons of African descent as well as whites.

In the last two days two millions in legal tenders have been converted into 6.20 bonds, making *five millions in ten days.*

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions and remonstrances against a Broadway Railroad were presented. A petition from A. T. STEWART and others offered to accept the grant as reported by the Senate Committee, and to pay the City $2,000,000 for it. A unanimous report was made by the Bank Committee against the policy of paying the interest on the State debt in coin. The Canal Committee reported against the recommendation of the Canal Board to reduce the tolls on hides, grass seed and other articles. A favorable report was made on the New-York Crosstown Railroad. The bill appropriating $175,000 to the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad was ordered to a third reading. The Broadway Railroad bill was considered during the evening session, but was not disposed of. It was made the special order for Thursday night.

In the Assembly, the bill providing for the incorporation of the Catholic churches was passed. The bill appropriating a portion of the revenues of the Literature Fund for the benefit of academies was passed; also the bill amending the act relative to loans of United States moneys deposited with the State. During the evening session the Grinding Committee reported a number of bills complete, but none of them were acted upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Europa*, from Halifax, arrived at Boston at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning. Her mails reached New-York last evening. Our files by her are no later than those by the *City of Manchester*.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a terrible explosion occurred on board the steamtug *D. E. Crary*, lying at Pier No. 44 North River. The steamer was blown to pieces, and five men, who were employed on board, lost their lives. Two others, including the captain of the tug, were seriously scalded. An inquest will be held at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, by Coroner WILDEY, when the cause of the fatal catastrophe will be investigated.

A very large meeting of the employes representing the various trades throughout the City assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening with a view of organizing some measures by which the workingmen should be protected in their interests. The hall was paid for by Fernando Wood. Spirited addresses were made by a number of persons present and a series of resolutions embracing the sentiment of the meeting was adopted.

The Board of Councilmen met, by special call, at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and concurred in send a joint committee to Albany, to urge the Legislature to legalize the Commissioners of Deeds appointed in excess of the number of those officers in this City allowed by statute. The papers from the Aldermen to extend the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and to hire the upper part of the Broadway Bank building for the use of the Street Commissioner, at a rent of $10,000 per year, were laid over. The resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill before the Legislature to extend the terms of office of certain heads of departments were opposed by Mr. JONES, who said this Board had no interest in passing them, the "rights" likely to be trenched upon being only the advantages of controlling the patronage connected with the departments concerned—prerogatives which a combination of the Aldermen studiously monopolized. On his motion the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Law. He then presented resolutions expressing the desire of this Board that the bill may be passed, to insure to the City the benefit of experienced executive officers. These were adopted. The Mayor's Message in relation to the death of Ex-Comptroller HAWS was read, and also the resolutions respecting the sad event adopted in the other Board, which were concurred in. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The funeral of Gen. SUMNER is announced to take place in Syracuse at 11 o'clock this forenoon. His body lay in State at the City Hall in that city, yesterday, and was visited by about 20,000 people.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned without transacting any business, yesterday, in consequence of the illness of Judge BARNARD. The Court of General Sessions also adjourned till to-day—no case being ready for trial.

There was a fresh decline of *five per cent.* in Gold Coin yesterday, sales being made as low as 145½ per cent., and Exchange unsettled, quoted about 160 per cent. on London. The subscriptions to the New 6 per cent. Loan of 1862 amounted to $1,000,000. The deposits with the Sub-Treasury on 5 per cent interest, were $600,000. The Government Loan of 1881 rose to 105½ per cent. The rest of the Stock market was less firm than on Monday.

Prices of Breadstuffs and Provisions were decidedly lower, yesterday, yet the demand was generally restricted. Groceries were more freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Whisky opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. No movements of importance occurred in Cotton, which was quoted nominally down to 73c.@74c. for Middling, ℔ ℔. The day's business in other commodities was limited, though in most instances buyers had any existing advantage. Very moderate Freight engagements were effected.

The Live Stock Markets are moderately supplied this week, and the demand soon absorbed all the larger animals. Beeves foot up 4,084 head for the past week, 3,406 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street, nearly all on Monday. Prices advanced ½c.@¾c. ℔ ℔., and continued firm until all were sold. The prevailing rates were 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔., net weight, though a good many animals brought 12c., and some even 13c. Scarcely a bullock, no matter how poor, went below 9. The average of the market was about 10½c. The stock was not sufficient for butchers, and a larger number will be wanted next week.....Sheep have been very high during the past week, selling at 10c.@10½c., and even 10¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight—a very few extra fat ones only at the latter price. They are now plentier, and ½c. cheaper, with a falling market. A few good lots were sold on Tuesday, at 10c. Receipts for the week, 6,872. .....Live hogs foot up 16,156 for the week. They are in moderate demand, and show a tendency downward. Heavy, fat, corn-fed hogs are worth 6c.@6¼c., and still fed, 5¾c.@6¼c.

The Mighty Change in Public Feeling and its Causes.

Not since the opening of the war has a month passed so absolutely uneventful in a military way as the last. Hardly an advance step has been taken in any quarter, hardly a blow struck. The five great armies—under HOOKER, under ROSECRANS, under GRANT, under HUNTER, under BANKS—remain precisely in *statu quo*, or if any of them have moved, the result is wholly unknown. The month has been as barren, too, in naval results. And yet not a month has passed, since the beginning of the war, in which the public spirit has undergone so great a change. Deep despondency has given way to high confidence. The difference of *thirty per cent.* in the price of gold is but an inadequate token of the difference in the public feeling.

Singular as the fact of such a change in war time, without any military events, may seem at first blush, the causes are yet not very difficult to discover, though numerous and varied.

The primary cause is the reaction which naturally succeeds an unnatural depression. There was no good reason for the distrust and despondency which so widely prevailed through the Winter. We argued against it at the time as unwarranted by anything in the real situation of the cause. If the movements of the armies in the field had not borne such substantial results as had been anticipated, yet nothing had been lost. The comparative strength of the loya and the disloyal portions of the Republic remained unchanged, and afforded the same ground as ever for confidence that the former must inevitably prevail in the end. Of course, in view of the way in which the Fall campaigns terminated, disappointment was unavoidable; but the discouragement that seized upon so many, had really nothing to justify it, and therefore was necessarily transient. The mere lapse of time has calmed the perturbed feelings, and given the cool judgment a chance to act.

The wise legislation of Congress has been another favorable influence. The financial measures and the Conscription bill were a pledge, which no man could misunderstand, that the Government should be sustained at all costs. The Copperheads in Congress voted against these enactments, and have since done all in their power to make them odious to the people. But without effect. The financial measures are vindicating themselves by actual results, which have silenced every opponent; and the tidings from all parts of the North establish the fact that the Conscription act, in spite of all traitorous opposition, is cordially approved, and will be resolutely maintained by the people. Thus the ability of the President to command adequate means is no longer a matter of doubt.

The improved condition and spirit of the armies in the field have also had an excellent effect. The "rings" or juntos among the high officers, which made attention to each others interests an important, and often a controlling duty, have been broken up. The more active marplots have been set aside, and a check has put, in general, upon the further play of the miserable personal jealousies which have heretofore wrought so much confusion and disaster. The brave fellows had so much genuine *esprit de corps*, never at great unity of spirit and purpose as now. The present Commanders are known to be men whose whole heart is in their military work, and who have no ulterior political objects to serve. Their military orders have been a great improvement, in stringency and effectiveness, over any before issued. The devotion of the soldiers to their Commanders is of the very highest kind. What is still better, the devotion of the soldiers to the flag and the undivided Republic has developed itself with an intensity which has confounded every Northern traitor, and gladly surprised even loyal men. The eight hundred thousand men under arms, are now proved, beyond all further question, to be unimpressible by the acts of home-plotters for peace. They have signified their determination that this war shall be thoroughly fought out, and have made it certain that they will stand faithful to the end. This itself is a tower of strength for the confident spirit.

But among the people themselves there has been a corresponding development of indomitable resolution. The crowing and the clamors of organized faction had their way for a while, inasmuch as there was no concerted effort against them. But the Union Leagues were no sooner started to serve as rallying-points, than the outraged patriotism of the people at large began to assert itself; and already the popular will is displaying a force through these associations that has made the word *compromise* a byword and a hissing. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws of the land is the only overture to the rebels that will be tolerated. The Copperheads are perfectly sensible of the genuineness and terrible force of this newly aroused feeling, and are shrinking before it as they would shrink from approaching lightning and tempest. The depths of the popular heart are being stirred as never before. Its capacities for devotion and endurance are understood far better than ever. With this better understanding of course comes higher confidence.

Again the apprehensions of foreign intervention have been laid finally at rest. The Emancipation Proclamation, if it had no other good effect, certainly inured greatly to our advantage in binding the European masses firmly to our side. The breaking out of the Polish revolution has opportunely coöperated with this to make it impossible for any monarch or ministry in Europe to interfere against us, in favor of Slavery, without the imminent hazard of an overthrow at home. Mr. SEWARD'S memorable letters to the French Minister put our claims for non-intervention on grounds so high and firm that the whole civilized world is constrained not only to fear but to admire. The spirit of the Government is set forth in a new light. The thorough Americanism of that missive, however much the little spiteful critics at home and abroad chose to carp, had a prodigious influence in giving an *inviolable* character to our cause. Foreign intervention can no longer be numbered among either the probabilities or possibilities of the future, and therein the more timorous portion of the public have found relief.

Finally, the deteriorated condition of the Confederacy itself has done much to reinspire confidence. It is made positively certain, not only by the statements of refugees but by the constant admissions of the rebel journals themselves, that, under the blockade and the scant home production, the South is exhausted of almost every necessary of life—that the finances are so disorganized that six dollars in paper bring but one in gold—that conscription has nearly exhausted itself, so that the rebel armies can be increased no more with effective men—that the railroads, for want of repairs and new machinery, are fast becoming unavailable—that the Congress dare not impose taxes for fear of driving the people to actual desperation—and that a feeling of utter hopelessness is fast becoming universal. These are vital facts. The knowledge of them, of course, here in the North, tends to reassure even the most distrustful.

Thus it is no wonder that bright confidence *has so soon succeeded dark misgiving and* repining. The bold and effective legislation of Congress, dispelling all the fears of a bankrupted treasury and a reduced army—the reorganization and reinspiration of the army, dispelling all the fears that it would become demoralized and insubordinate—the recombination of loyal citizens of all parties, dispelling all the fears of a divided North—the developments and final decisions in Europe, dispelling all the fears of foreign intervention—the rapid exhaustion and now visible tottering of the Confederacy,—all combining with the natural reaction from an unreasonable dejection, could not but work a great change. If there be any wonder in the matter, it only is that, considering all the powerful causes in operation, the change has not been even yet deeper and broader. But it is daily completing itself.

OUR POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—We take the liberty of asking what Gov. SEYMOUR is doing in regard to the charges preferred against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners at the outset of his administration? It will be remembered that the very first official act which Gov. SEYMOUR performed after taking the oath of office was to summon these Commissioners before him for examination,—the time for which was fixed two days before the meeting of the Legislature. A general outcry against so sudden and so summary a proceeding—called for by nothing but an assumed partisan necessity for securing their removal before the meeting of the Legislature—arrested it. But Gov. SEYMOUR then announced that he should take the earliest opportunity of making a rigid inquiry into the truth of the charges preferred, and of holding the Commissioners to their duty.

From that day to this, though nearly three months have elapsed, not a syllable has been heard from the Governor on the subject. What is the meaning of this silence? Have the charges been withdrawn, and is all thought of proceeding against the Commissioners abandoned? Cannot the *Atlas and Argus* throw some light upon this subject?

If Gov. SEYMOUR has actually become satisfied that the charges were unfounded, and has given up all thought of removing the Commissioners, very well. But if not, we submit that he owes it to himself, as well as to the public, not to postpone the promised investigation until after the adjournment of the Legislature. If he tries, convicts and removes the Commissioners now, he can send in the names of their successors to the Senate for confirmation. If he postpones it until after the adjournment, he appoints without the Senate's concurrence. Is it the object of the postponement to secure this right to himself? We scarcely think that Gov. SEYMOUR would avow such a motive in face of his explicit promise at the outset of the session, that the charges should be investigated at the earliest possible moment. His delay now contrasts very strikingly with his great haste in dealing with this subject at the outset of his term,—though both possibly may have been prompted by precisely the same motive.

What If Your Uncle Had Been Your Aunt?

The splendid chapter in *Les Misérables* which describes the battle of Waterloo, is marred in several places by the author's absurd speculations upon what might have happened, if certain things had not happened; if the peasant that guided the Prussian column had lost his way, if NAPOLEON had not had a pain in his stomach, or if it had not rained. There must be a good deal that is fascinating about this sort of intellectual diversion, or a man of Hugo's resources would certainly not be tempted to indulge in it; and we know as a matter of fact, that for the mass of twaddling moralists, and cheap philosophers and metaphysicians, it has irresistible attractions. Its greatest charm lies in the circumstance that anybody, no matter how slender his stock of knowledge, or how limited his capacity, can indulge in it to his heart's content without the slightest fear of refutation or contradiction. He has only to provide himself with an emperor or a general or statesman and a piece of orange-peel or a badly-baked pie, and he has, forthwith, the fate of mankind in his hands, and can mold it at his leisure without let or hindrance. The emperor has only to step on the orange-peel and fracture his thigh and die of gangrene, or the general has only to eat the pie before breakfast on the morning of battle and be led off the field suffering from severe griping, and two or three kingdoms, or all christendom, fall into the philosopher's hands for rearrangement and redistribution. Or he may, if he is ambitious, eschew orange-peel or pie—though effects produced by these trifles are by far the most striking—and by supposing great and decisive victories to have been crushing defeats, by supposing whole nations to have said *Aye* when they actually said *No*, by supposing statesmen to have known things which at the time it was impossible for them to know, or supposing them to have done things which at the time would have seemed very foolish, though they now look wise—he at once gets the

"Cities, kingdoms, empires,
Castles, towns and towers"

of the world into his hands, and constructs political combinations out of them that make the sages of past ages blush in their dry bones.

The philosophers of the Copperhead persuasion have taken to this species of distraction, in default of something more exciting. We receive from them every day a long list of things that might have happened, if somebody had done something a year ago, which he did not do, or had left undone something which he did do, accompanied by another list of things which might possibly come to pass, if certain other things did not come to pass. In all their lectures, meetings, conventions and printing-rooms we hear a dismal and monotonous wail about what DOUGLAS said before he died, and what LINCOLN said before he was inaugurated, and what GREELEY wrote in the Spring, Summer and *Fall of 1860; what would have happened if* DOUGLAS had lived, or LINCOLN had died, or GREELEY had retired into private life. They dilate by the hour, and by the column, the great and momentous question of "Who began the war?" very much in the style of two or three Five Points shrews, discussing the origin of a "set-to" on the common staircase, and, like them, are always very much less solicitous about historical truth than about convicting their adversaries of villainous designs. The nation has got before it the tremendous task of depriving an army of desperadoes, 300,000 strong, of the means of doing further mischief, and bringing half a continent into submission to the Government; and by way of helping it out of the difficulty, the Copperhead orators occupy long hours in showing what would have happened if LINCOLN had not tried to provision Fort Sumter, or if TWIGGS had not turned traitor in Texas. Some even go further back, and show that, if the Abolitionists had not begun to agitate in 1830, a thousand things too numerous to mention would have taken place every year since, not including the births, deaths and marriages. The land rings with accounts of the advice that Brown gave, and which was not taken, but ought to have been taken; of the lies that Smith told, and which he ought to confess publicly; of the false prophecies of Thompson last year, and which would make him ashamed of himself if he had any shame left.

We think it is high time for these philosophers to have mercy upon a long-suffering and most indulgent public. We venture to say that there is not a sensible man, woman or child in the country who is disposed to dispute one of their propositions. Supposing LINCOLN to have swallowed his tooth-brush on the 3d and to have died of it on the 4th of March, 1861, we are all willing, for the sake of quiet, to concede that this country would now be in the enjoyment of profound peace. Or, supposing him not to have issued the Proclamation, we are willing to admit that the whole Southern army would have disbanded on the 1st of January last. There is no absurd conclusion drawn from impossible or ridiculous premises that we will not accept in order to secure attention to the real business before us. We care not any longer for what *he* said, or what *you* said, or what *we* said, or what would have happened if we none of us had said anything or had said something else.

Consumption of Human Life in the South.

In no more striking way could the difference between the mental and moral characteristics of the Northern and Southern people be illustrated, than in their respective modes of filling the ranks of their armies in the existing war. The South has been hasty, uncalculating and wasteful. The North has been cautious, conservative and economical.

In the South, every boy is taught to believe in the natural superiority of "Southerners," and that he, as a youth, is more than a match in war for several full-grown men of any other class of people. The progeny of the slaveholders, or "natural leaders" of the South, are brought up luxuriantly, and almost without restraint, and hence are nervous and irritable under contradiction. It takes but a moderate excitement to put such youth in a "fine frenzy" of genuine passion, when they fulminate in as grand a style as the fully-matured fire-eater. The women and boys of the South approach each other in temperament. They are alike excitable and unreasoning; and hence it happened that the women and boys helped largely to fan the early flames of secession, and gave the conflagration a much wider sweep than it would otherwise have obtained.

The natural result of this social and political phenomenon was that the boys in the seceded States rushed almost *en masse* to arms at the outbreak of the rebellion. And by boys is to be understood not young men, nor youths of eighteen merely, but school boys—lads of fourteen and over—who would have required several years of patient tuition at home before they could have been prepared for life or college. In the early days of the war the Southern papers had frequent mention of this extraordinary rush of juveniles to the war. In their ignorance, these rebel organs gloried in the fact, and dwelt on it as illustrating the all-pervading and unconquerable enthusiasm of the South. It was boasted that schools and academies, especially for males, were almost universally suspended, because the boys had enlisted and gone to the war. Our armies in advancing found none in operation, but they found school and college buildings at LaGrange, Columbia and Nashville, Tenn.; at Oakland, Miss., and at New-Orleans, deserted of scholars and devoted to military purposes. There was much notoriety given, it will be remembered, to a company of Louisiana lads recruited wholly in the New-Orleans public schools, few of whom were even sixteen years of age. This company of children proceeded, with great pomp and heraldry of newspapers, on the route to join the army of Gen. BEAUREGARD at Corinth. One might have supposed from the extraordinary sensation created by this event among the Southrons that an army corps of WELLINGTON'S veterans had joined the Confederate standard. Heaven forgive them! We know not how many of these young and tender lads fell in battle; or how many were shot for not being able to keep open their heavy eyes during the long and dreary night watches on guard duty, or how many went down exhausted on the march under the weight of musket and knapsack, never to rise again, and lingered until death, in hospital, untended by the mothers they should never have left. But the curses pronounced in the Old Testament scripture upon those heathen parents who caused their children to pass "through the fire" to Moloch, should read fearfully to Southern rulers, who conspired to send to the war and sacrifice so many of the tender youths of the South. But this crime against youth and innocence is receiving the punishment due to its enormity. The cause that was the willing Moloch to receive and consume children in sacrifice, is now suffering for men that are no longer to be found. Saturn has eaten his children—whence shall he get help to combat his ever-increasing enemies?

It is an admitted fact that the youth of the South, down to about the age of sixteen, have almost universally enlisted and been destroyed in the Confederate cause. It will be five years at least before the seceded States can bring up a new crop of soldiers equal to the fatigues and hardships of the military service. The flower of their youth is gone, and the source of manhood is for a season dried up.

The Conscription act of the Confederates forces into the army males of 18 years of age and over; and the local militia laws of many of the Southern States, enacted since the war, bring into the military ranks the male youths from 16 and upward. Public opinion and practice under the volunteer system, also, swept into the army most of the boys of several years under 18. Thus the injury is already done, and is irrevocable.

How different is the Northern system. The Conscription act of the North permits youths to become men before they can be made soldiers. No one under 20 years of age can be required to go into the army. No academies or colleges have been suspended—very few have been diminished at all in the average attendance of pupils—and the boys of the North have never been, and will not be, drawn into the passionate and exhausting excitement of the war. Thus we preserve the nursery of manhood, and are training soldiers, to the full capacity of our vast population, to take the places of those who may wear out in the field.

It is a noteworthy fact, and one fully borne out in statistics, that great wars may be continued long and prove very destructive of human life, and yet produce hardly a perceptible effect in checking the increase of population. Take the average of life of soldiers in the field, and it will come up pretty nearly to the average of life of a like number of men in peace. Death by battle only takes the place of death in some other form—and the soldier has lived to do his part in carrying on the great law of natural increase. But this is the case only when unmarried men are put into armies. By the Southern system the candle of life is lighted at both ends, and the people that are thus exhausted must hasten to downfall if not extinction.

Conditions of Peace.

On Monday, the *Tribune*, in defining and vindicating its new position that the rebel States might save Slavery by returning to the Union, in spite of the Emancipation Proclamation, said:

"There are citizens, otherwise well-intentioned, whose party prejudices impel them to believe that this is a *'war for the nigger,' rather than for the Union*, and that prejudice weakens the army of the nation. *We seek, therefore, to dispel it*, and we trust not without success."

This is a laudable purpose. The prejudice referred to does exist, and beyond all question has done serious injury to the cause of the Union. The impression has very widely obtained that a large and influential portion of the Republican Party was fighting this war mainly for the overthrow of Slavery, and that in their minds the restoration of *the Union* was a matter of secondary importance: they would gladly save the Union if they could without also saving Slavery; but they preferred that the Union should be dissolved, and peace made on the basis of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, rather than that Slavery should be restored to the degree of protection which it enjoyed under the Constitution previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. It was pleasant to find Mr. GREELEY laboring to dispel this illusion, especially as he was generally supposed to hold precisely that view of the subject himself.

But in yesterday's *Tribune* we find him taking ground which it seems difficult to reconcile with this view of the case. In discussing the subject of a National Convention he says:

"And now—

We shall favor any and every proposition which looks to the restoration of Peace to this distracted country otherwise than by new concessions to the insatiable Greed of Human Slavery. If, then, the Democratic leaders have concluded to urge the call of a National Convention, we trust there will be no opposition."

We do not know whether Peace on the basis of Southern independence would fall under the *Tribune's* exception or not. But the sweeping declaration which this paragraph embodies certainly conveys the idea that the first thing to be considered in plans for ending the war is the *status* of *Slavery*, and not that of *the Union*. In other words, it reaffirms the "prejudice" which on Monday the *Tribune* was so anxious to dispel—namely, that this is a "war for the nigger," and not for the Union.

For our own part, we shall favor no proposition for Peace which does not provide for restoring *the Union*. That, with us, and we believe with the people, is the main consideration. The *sine qua non* with them is the preservation of the territorial integrity of the nation. Whenever we can have peace on that basis, they will be prepared to consider its terms. Until then, they have nothing to do but to wage war with all possible vigor for the purpose of forcing these terms upon those who are trying to destroy the nation.

STONE PIERS FOR THE CITY.—A Committee of the Board of Aldermen has made a report in favor of building, as an experiment, two stone piers, one on the East and the other on the North River, for the purpose of testing their utility as compared with the wooden piers, which are all the City has had hitherto. The report urges very strongly the necessity of a complete system of substantial stone piers and wharves for the convenience of our commerce, and shows how far behind every other considerable commercial city in the world New-York has hitherto been in this respect. The matter deserves the attention of all who are interested in the commercial prosperity of the City. We trust some prompt and efficient action will be taken upon it.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be produced here this evening, for the first time under Mr. MAPLESON'S present direction. Madame MARIMON, whose continuous success has become the town talk, appears as the heroine, and Madame SCALCHI, Signor ROTTINI, Signor BELLETTI and Signor CELESTI are also in the distribution. The most interesting feature of the cast is Signor MINETTI, Mr. MAPLESON'S other tenor, who makes his début as Carlo. This gentleman is said to possess an admirable voice, and of the soft, sympathetic kind, so much affected by our public.

To-morrow evening Mr. MAPLESON will give his second performance in Brooklyn. The opera selected is VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera," with Madame GUERZONI, Mlle. CHEALANI, Mlle. BURDINI, Signor MARIANI, Signor BELLETTI, and other members of the company in the cast.

TRUMP VERSUS BARNUM.—The curious quarrel heretofore existing between Mr. BARNUM and Gen. TOM THUMB seems to have been settled. Thumb, who has been doing very well in Boston, has set up shop for himself, and proposes to exhibit himself and and wife at Irving Hall next week, advertising that he has no connection with other humbug concerns. To this Mr. BARNUM has replied in a Proclamation of a column in length, in which he fulminates a breach of faith on the part of THUMB, and announces that he will continue to exhibit Gen. HOOP and Miss MINNIE WARREN, who together are not as large as the General alone. So it goes. How it will end, who can tell?

PICTURES.—The first night's sale of pictures at the Derby Gallery by the auctioneer, SCHAUSER, came off last evening with great éclat. The pictures generally brought high prices. A small Winter scene by GIFFORD brought $460; a landscape by WILLIAM HAYS brought $437; a bunch of grapes, by INESS, $37; the White Feather, by HUNTINGTON, $150, and Hamlet, by SCHUSSEL, of Philadelphia, $340; $47 was paid for a beautiful little "Venice," by ROGERS.

ANOTHER SALE.—Messrs. LEECH & Co. sell, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, a private collection of pictures, comprising works of some of the most celebrated living artists. The sale will take place on the evenings of to-morrow and the next day—Thursday and Friday. The catalogues, which can be had at the rooms, where the pictures are on exhibition, now are well worthy of examination.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AWAKENED TO CHAPUL.

Anti-War and Secession—Mr. Seward Down upon Mr. Thouvenel—Our Foreign Relations—Cotton Prices—Chase vs. Rover—The Morning Post Indignation—The Rebel Loan.

PARIS, Friday, March 6, 1863.

There is nothing new on the subject of Mr. Seward's dispatch; not a single journal has mentioned it "leader" on the subject, and the majority of the papers have not mentioned it at all in the way of commentary. It is certain that there was no special order from the Ministry to the Press, and that the directors of the journals acted on their own judgment in the matter. Was their silence due to a fear gathered from past experience, or did they share in the irritation which the Government must have felt at the rejection of the proposition? Probably one and the other. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of indifference on the whole subject of the American war, more, certainly, than at any former period, and this contributes, undoubtedly, to the silence of the Press. It is at the same time true that the Secessionists and their sympathizers pretend that the relations between the two governments have become most delicate, and that a diplomatic rupture at least is on the eve of taking place. It is also true that the cry of recognition, uttered the other day by the London *Morning Post*, has been caught up and echoed here by the enemies of the Union, but in all this we see nothing but inventions of the enemy, without any official basis whatever. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the question of intervention has never been so dead as at the present moment, and I ought to add that one of the causes which has most contributed to this result is the apparent revival of patriotism in the Democratic party of the North.

As I have had occasion to tell you before, the Interventionists of Europe look to the Democrats of the North for the signal of action, for, whether truly or falsely, this party has succeeded in convincing Europe that it is in favor of peace, even at the price of a foreign intervention.

But the great fact to be kept in view by the Government and people of the United States is this: that neither France nor England alone will go to war with the United States on any principle thus far involved, that is to say, either for cotton, for an insufficiency of the blockade, for the sake of an early recognition, or in fact for anything but some flagrant provocation coming from the people of the United States themselves, and that as for an alliance of the two Powers against the United States, the thing is impossible, because they can never agree upon the basis of such an alliance. Let the people of the United States, therefore, give Europe to understand that they are new, and always intend to be, ready to go to war in case of intervention, and let the whining factionists Press of the North cease its eulogiums of nations who desire nothing better than to see us destroyed, and there will be no intervention now or hereafter.

The official paper, now more than any other, refers to American affairs, and many persons, judging from the character of its publications, argue that the French Government is thus boldly hostile to the Union. But the *Moniteur* has instructions to publish the kind of news which will satisfy the suffering portion of the people of France in regard to a revival of trade, and this paper, therefore, takes pains to compile, from American sources all the treason of the New-York *World* and *Express*, the incomprehensible policy of VALLANDIGHAM, Wood & Co., the legislative resolutions of the disaffected East and West, and, in fine, every demonstration looking to a relinquishment of the war for the Union. The French Government has declared that all the Christian nations of the earth are, at this advanced period of civilization, responsible to each other for the suffering any one causes to the others, and that the offending party ought to be willing to share in these sufferings. On this ground they tried to make peace in the United States, and, failing in this, they do the only thing left for them to do, and make faces at us in the official journal, or, in other words, they give such a one-sided view of our affairs as to depreciate us in the eyes of the world, and thus we are made to share morally in the general suffering.

The *Moniteur* also publishes at length, with criticisms, the recital of the combat between the Monitor and Fort McAllister, and for reasons you will readily comprehend. If forts can be built to resist cuirassed ships, the invasion of a foreign country is out of the question, and, on the other hand, it is pretended that the 450-pound ball of the *Monitor* does not seem to have produced as destructive an effect as they procure in this country from 80 and 120 pound balls, and they argue that Capt. DAHLGREN's important theory that a low velocity produces the greatest effect is thus destroyed.

Within a few days two reports have been in circulation, which show exactly the measure of public dissatisfaction with the Mexican expedition. One of these reports is that the expedition is to be withdrawn at once, and the other that the Government is dissatisfied with the slowness of Gen. FOREY, and is going to replace him with Marshal BAZAINE. These reports are of course both unfounded, but they are nevertheless excellent indications of public sentiment.

Something is brewing about the Confederate loan. It is now said that the banking houses of FOULD is engaged in it with BARTHOLONI, and our Southern friends naturally derive from this circumstance a hope of dragging the French Government into some sort of a complication with the Government of Washington. A few days will probably clear up the matter. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales—Reception of the Princess—Speculation on Loyalty—The Crisis in America—The Conscription and its Possible Results—Cotton, Peace or Further Disunion—France—Poland—British Sympathies and Interests.

LONDON, Friday, March 6, 1863.

All England is in a state of ecstatic glorification to-day. The Royal Princess of Denmark passes through London on her way to Windsor Castle, where, on Tuesday next, she is to be married to the Prince of Wales. She arrived in the Thames yesterday, lands this morning at Gravesend, comes by railway to London, and will pass through the metropolis, from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Paddington, attended by the civic dignitaries.

London is probably the worst city in the world for such a procession. The streets are narrow and crooked; the mob is immense and unpleasant. There will be six miles of jam, confusion and probably outrage and disaster. Ten thousand thieves will be active among the crowd. The shops, houses, and even the churchyards have been filled up with seats, at from one to ten dollars each. There is an abundance of loyalty, but there is also a tremendously sharp look out for shillings. Every man who has a room opens it in line of progress, or in sight of it, calculates to place it with gold. In New-York, a shopkeeper invites his friends to see a passing show. In London, he exhibits their gay handsomely for the privilege.

Tuesday next, will be another holiday. At night there will be extensive illuminations. These consist of stars and other designs of gas, colored lamps, and transparencies. On the last occasion, the close of the Crimean war, the streets got jammed in a dense crowd which became immovable, and did not disintegrate until daylight.

The last news of America is looked upon as more critical than any that has come since the war began. The Government, at last, appears to have resolved on doing what the emergency demands. This action cannot be but decisive. It is the wisest course—it is the only one. No war, in these days, ought to last longer than three years. A Government, acting upon the offensive, cannot let a war drag on without the most serious consequences.

To fight and to conquer there must be men and means. Every able-bodied man, and the entire available property of a nation, must be placed at the disposal of the Government. If it can command these, it can exert its utmost power, and do whatever it is capable of doing. If men and means are withheld from the Government, its power is gone. This, then, is the very point to be settled, and which ought to have been settled long ago. If a general conscription can be carried out, and a tax sufficient to carry on the war, it can be carried on with energy. But if a conscription is resisted, or taxation refused, no war is possible.

We, therefore, wait in England the result of the conscription, and watch the movements of the currency. If the Government can carry out conscription in the North, there need be no fears respecting finance, or the sinews of war. When men are ready to devote themselves, their money and goods will not be wanting. But this one thing should be fully understood. The white men of the North must fight out this war, if it is ever to be brought to a successful issue. They must not rely upon the negro. He is not a safe or reliable instrument. The white men of the South can be conquered only by men equal to themselves in courage, devotion and strategy. In a moment of enthusiasm, men can be raised by volunteering, as money can by contributions; but neither method can be relied upon. Conscription is the only certain means of creating armies. Taxation is the only sure resource in finance.

There are, in the opinion of the ablest European observers, three possible terminations to the present contest, leaving out of view the contingency of foreign intervention. The first is that the North, accepting the necessity of universal conscription, will by one great and overwhelming effort conquer the South and crush out the rebellion. They consider that the Proclamation of Emancipation has failed of any good effect, and has even weakened the Government in the Border States. They wait, with more or less anxiety, according to their sympathies and hopes, to see if this last appeal of the Government will meet with a patriotic response from the people.

In case of a failure of the conscription to bring out the strength of the nation, and of a corresponding failure of the people to sustain the credit of the Government, and its means of paying and supporting the armies in the field, it is believed that the next best course must be to offer or accept terms of peace. No indication to this end is needed. If the North either cannot or will not conquer the South, there is no sense in a protracted and useless warfare. The Federal State would still be the great Power of the Continent, and every year would add to its superiority. The South, as the weaker Power, would always be influenced and controlled by the North, to which it would also be, as it always has been, a commercial tributary.

But there is a third possibility believed in here. Persistence in the war, or a carrying out of the conscription, against the feelings of a majority, or even of a powerful minority of any State or section of the loyal States, might lead to a collision between the Federal and State Governments, and a further disruption of the Union. Let the sentiments spoken by Mr. MAY in Congress, or by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Newark, New-Jersey, become those of the majority of the people of two or three States, and a far worse calamity might ensue than the secession of the Slave States. It is this last danger which prudent men are beginning to dread. If a line were now drawn around the seceded States, or a Chinese wall built up, the Federal Union would still be a great nation. Let the West divide from the East, and a new Republic be built up on the Pacific, and where would America be? Triumphed over, bullied and insulted by the whole world, and especially by England, which is always as civil to power as she is insolent to weakness.

Here, then, as it appears in England, is the crisis of the fate of America. Union for the Union; an absolute union of all power, all strength, all means, and all manhood, for the suppression of the rebellion, or further disunion, disaster, humiliations endless, and a future no one can foresee. Between these may lie the necessity of peace, and this prospect is what sustains the fainting hopes of Lancashire, and holds the hands of those who are in favor of intervention. The National Government, they say, will soon be compelled to make peace. Its armies are wasting away. New ones cannot be raised. It takes $1 62 of green backs to pay a dollar in gold. The Democratic States will resist a conscription, and Democratic Governors will not yield their rights to officers the militia of their States. If any attempt is made to enforce conscription or levy taxation, it will drive other States out of the Union, and produce other political combinations. To save what remains, the Government must consent to the loss that is inevitable.

This is the line of argument. But if Vicksburgh were taken and the Mississippi open to commerce as well as to iron-clad gunboats; if Charleston were reduced to cinders; if Savannah and Mobile were opened to the trade of the world; if, moreover, encouraged by these successes, the credit of the Government were to rise and the Conscription be accepted with enthusiasm, there would be a different feeling, and the organs of public opinion would play another tune. Judge, then, with what anxiety we wait for news by every steamer. Judge how we feel, who know not from hour to hour, whether we still have a loyalty, a Government, or any ground of hope for the future.

I can see no reason to justify the expectation, which seems to be entertained in America, that France is prepared for recognition, and, what must necessarily follow, a forceful intervention. But the Emperor is not a man to declare his intentions. The Paris press, which is supposed to speak by inspiration, has made little sign. The American Government has thrown down its glove—some say, in the hope that its challenge may be accepted. I think nothing can be done until the affair of Poland is settled.

The talk about Poland—the debate in the Houses of Parliament a few days ago—was, after all, but talk. The Government will not interfere—will not even join France in a diplomatic intervention. Why? Because France may plant her eagles on the Rhine. Because France may swallow up Belgium at a single mouthful. Because England has no army for a war with Russia. Because the Poles are almost sure to be crushed and trampled under foot before help can reach them. Because, furthermore, it is MAZZINI, KOSSUTH, GARIBALDI—the leaders of revolution in Europe—who have lighted the torch of war. England was never so conservative as to-day. Never so boastful, superior to all the world, and contemptuous to all other nations, kindreds, tongues and peoples.

So she feeds her million of paupers, pays her $35,000,000 of poor rates, and her $350,000,000 taxes, and lights her gas and bonfires to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

MONADNOCK.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street dealers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Messrs Pax cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Bourbon Whisky.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

S. T. SUTT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed Sutt's Distilleries, Kentucky, or, Sutt's Whisky Agency, No. 45 Broadway, N.Y.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists, No. 466 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Spencerian

MILLINERY ROOMS,

No. 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

Madame BENEDICT, of Rue de la Paix, Paris, has the honor to announce that on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. she will open her new branch Millinery Rooms at No. 13 Waverley-place. This establishment will be found replete with every European novelty in the distinguishing styles, and will unite exquisite taste, combined with moderate charges, punctuality and polite attention.

A distinct department for every description of MOURNING MILLINERY and ornamental Bijouterie will be found a leading feature of. An early inspection is solicited.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, that, all and water-tight, as well as perfectly free in their motion, (as they may see by trial experienced carpenters) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands for Sash, which are universally approved and approved of on the most elegant residences in the City and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Grand Opening.

Spring Styles.

Misses' Hats. Boys' Hats.

Infants' Hats.

The largest assortment ever displayed in this City. French, English and American styles represented. New importation.

Ormige's Celebrated Microscopes in Mahogany, with 4 beautiful mounted objects, for $5; with 6 objects, $6, by HENRY ORMIGE, 180 Canal-st., 2d floor, New-York. Also, Microscopes to display Gold in Ores, by Tourjee & Wells, 308 Sussex-st., 320; Lyon, 323; Moser, 327, 329-st.; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Great Bargains.—The entire stock of watches, jewelry and silver-ware of the late John Ginochio must positively be closed out this week. A rare chance for bargains for a few days more. Cases and counters for sale. Mrs. J. H. GINOCHIO, No. 309 Canal-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES

In the world. DEPOT, NO. 166 MAIDEN-LANE.

Bodgance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also Bishopsgate and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 69 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

L. M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Patent Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and manufacturer, 565 Broadway, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Palmer's Patent Bosom. Only Bosom of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

EMERY—DE LOYNES.—In Chicago, on Wednesday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Ryder, assisted by Rev. Adams O. Ely, Miss Ellen Gardiner of George De Loynes, all of the above city.

INGRAHAM—CREEP.—On Tuesday, March 24, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., JESSE INGRAHAM, of Brooklyn, to Miss HERRIETTA CREEP, of this City.

SCHOTTELIUS—PERRIN.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, March 23, by Rev. Leonard Cornelius, ROBERT P. SCHOTTELIUS, of New-York City, to Miss LOUISA J. PERRIN, of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 23, ELIZABETH BRADLEY, wife of D. Ogden Bradley.

Funeral services at Grace Church, (Brooklyn Heights,) on Wednesday, March 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and at the residence of Samuel P. Curtis, in the Village of Penn Yan, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DORSEY.—On Saturday morning, March 21, CORNELIA, wife of Edward N. D. Dorsey, and daughter of the late Alexander Mazyck, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Divine Paternity, 76-st., near 5th-ave.

GRISWOLD.—On Monday, March 23, CHARLES GRISWOLD, son of the late Nathaniel L. Griswold, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Pott's Church, (corner of 10th-st. and Third-ave.,) on Wednesday morning, March 25, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 22, Capt. GEORGE F. HALSEY, aged 5 years, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

He was honest and upright in all his dealings, an affectionate husband and kind parent. He had no enemies in life, and died regretted by all who knew him.

HAWE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, ROBERT T. HAWE, Ex-Comptroller of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Allen-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome-sts., where the funeral service will be performed at 2½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

KEENAN.—On Tuesday morning, March 24, after a short illness, BRYCE KEENAN, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 200 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

MABEE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, March 24, of consumption, JOHN MABEE, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Flushing Pavilion, on Thursday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages for Flushing leave James-slip, New-York, at 2 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MOLYNEUX.—In Harlem, on Tuesday morn, March 24, ALFRED EDWARD, only child of Alfred and Mary Elizabeth McIlhiney, aged 3 years and 18 days.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

COE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 23, of inflammation of the bowels, ALEXANDER PHOENIX, youngest child of Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 108½ East 15th-st.

PURDY.—On Monday, March 23, at 6¼ o'clock P. M., of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES AMOS LOCKMAN PURDY, infant daughter of Isaac L. and Caroline S. Purdy, of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend at the funeral services, at Mr. Gabriel Purdy's, Tarrytown, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day. (Wednesday,) the 25th inst. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., and 31st-st. at 10¾ o'clock.

PRESCOTT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 22, LOUIS PRESCOTT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

QUAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, SUSAN CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Charles H. and Sarah A. Quail, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 24-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SANDBURY.—On Monday, March 23, SARAH, relict of the late James Sandbury, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Sayre, 176 Bedford-st. Interment at Greenwood.

SAYRE.—On Tuesday morning, March 24, ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin Sayre, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 176 Bedford-st. Interment at Greenwood.

SAYRE.—On Tuesday

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A 3 COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (a Protestant) desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; or as the cooking and baking in a small private family; she is an excellent cook, and a good baker; has been accustomed to the best of City references; can be seen at her last place, No. 20 West 14th-st., for two days.

A 3 COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of good City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 108 7th-av., close door.

A 3 COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A German lady, two responsible women, desirous of obtaining situations, the former as cook, understands her business in first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands fine laundry work; the other as chambermaid and waiting; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 261 Hudson-av., corner Bolivar, Brooklyn.

A 3 COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES an situation as cook who thoroughly understands pastry and is a good baker; has the best City references from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 13th-st., front basement.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 106 4th-av.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable and experienced woman, as cook in a private family, or would be willing to take charge of a house for the absence of a family; and has the best of City references. Call at the place, for two days, at No. 24 Bleecker-st., between 10th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

A 3 COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City references; can be heard of at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery-store, No. 371 Broadway.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, who fully understands her business in all its branches; is a very good baker; has been in the country; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 West 11th-st.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK. Apply with references at No. 2 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A 3 COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands fine laundry work; the other as chambermaid and waiter; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 261 Hudson-av., corner Bolivar, Brooklyn.

A 3 COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES an situation as cook who thoroughly understands pastry and is a good baker; has the best City references from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 106 4th-av.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable and experienced woman, as cook, in a private family, or would be willing to take charge of a house for the absence of a family; and has the best of City references. Call at the place, for two days, at No. 24 Bleecker-st., between 10th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

A 3 COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City references; can be heard of at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery-store, No. 371 Broadway.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, who fully understands her business in all its branches; is a very good baker; has been accustomed to the best of City references; can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 29th-st., corner 7th-av.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK. Apply with references at No. 2 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A 3 COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands fine laundry work; the other as chambermaid and waiter; good City references. Apply for two days, at No. 371 Broadway, first floor.

A 3 COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, game and baking; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 3 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A 3 COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and first-rate ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A 3 COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family, as cook, wash and iron; a good baker of bread. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 West 46th-st., rear house, between 5th and 6th avs.

A 3 COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 3d-av., in the bakery.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her mistress's, No. 6 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 26, from 8 to 10 A. M.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and to do plain sewing by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and has five years' City references; every thing pleasing will be found satisfactory. Call, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and to do plain sewing by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and has five years' City references; every thing pleasing will be found satisfactory. Call, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as chambermaid, or to do light housework in a small family; best references. Call at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, 7th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and lady's maid, or nurse; has three years' references from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen two days at No. 113 West 19th-st.

A 3 COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; can bring the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 34th-st.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, who fully understands her business in all its branches; is a very good baker; has been accustomed to the best of City references; can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 29th-st., corner 7th-av.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK. Apply with references at No. 2 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A 3 COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands fine laundry work; the other as chambermaid and waiter; good City references. Apply for two days, at No. 371 3d-av., first floor.

A 3 COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, game and baking; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 3 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A 3 COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and first-rate ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A 3 COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family, as cook, wash and iron; a good baker of bread. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 West 46th-st., rear house, between 5th and 6th avs.

A 3 COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 3d-av., in the bakery.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her mistress's, No. 6 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 26, from 8 to 10 A. M.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and to do plain sewing by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and has five years' City references; every thing pleasing will be found satisfactory. Call, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or assistant; can embroider well; has best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, tidy young woman, to do chamber-work and sewing; or would do light waiting; or would take care of children; would go to the country; has no objection to housework in a small family; best references. Call at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, 7th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and lady's maid, or nurse; has three years' references from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen two days at No. 113 West 19th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do sewing, work and to wait on ladies; is fond of children; willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Douglass-st., third floor, front room, Brooklyn.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; is willing and able to do plain sewing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 29th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 21st-st.

A 3 NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by an English Protestant woman, having lived many years in the best families; has been accustomed to young children; competent to take the entire charge of a new born; excellent City references from those she has lived a number of years; can be seen at No. 132 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to undertake the care of children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City references can be given; would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 1 Astor-place, second floor front, Clinton Hall, can be seen for two days.

A 3 NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation, as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; no objection to travel; has unexceptionable City references. Apply for her last employer. Address E. L., No. 24 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her good sewing and kindness to children. Apply to Parlor No. 22, St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Broadway.

A 3 NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to take care of children; is used to take the entire charge of a family. Can be seen at her last place, in two days, No. 2 West 30th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is a good seamstress; has the best of City references; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days at No. 139 West 11th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or assistant; can embroider well; has best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, tidy young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting, and fine washing and ironing; can sew; will recommend from her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 21st-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can sew; can make and mend; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Gansevoort-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do sewing, work and to assist in the care of children; is fond of children; willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Douglass-st., third floor, front room, Brooklyn.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; is willing and able to do plain sewing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation, as chambermaid and to assist with the fine washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 21st-st.

A 3 NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by an English Protestant woman, having lived many years in the best families; has been accustomed to young children; competent to take the entire charge of a new born; excellent City references from those she has lived a number of years; can be seen at No. 132 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to undertake the care of children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City references can be given; would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 1 Astor-place, second floor front, Clinton Hall, can be seen for two days.

A 3 NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation, as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; no objection to travel; has unexceptable City references. Apply for her last employer. Address E. L., No. 24 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her good sewing and kindness to children. Apply to Parlor No. 22, St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Broadway.

A 3 NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to take care of children; is used to take the entire charge of a family. Can be seen at her last place, in two days, No. 2 West 30th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference; has lived in her last place for six years; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days at No. 139 West 11th-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or assistant; can embroider well; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, tidy young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting, and fine washing and ironing; can sew; will recommend from her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 21st-st.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can sew; can make and mend; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Gansevoort-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do sewing, work and to assist in the care of children; is fond of children; willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Douglass-st., third floor, front room, Brooklyn.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; is willing and able to do plain sewing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A 3 CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation, as chambermaid and to assist with the fine washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 21st-st.

A 3 NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by an English Protestant woman, having lived many years in the best families; has been accustomed to young children; competent to take the entire charge of a new born; excellent City references from those she has lived a number of years; can be seen at No. 132 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to undertake the care of children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City references can be given; would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 1 Astor-place, second floor front, Clinton Hall, can be seen for two days.

A 3 NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation, as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; no objection to travel; has unexceptable City references. Apply for her last employer. Address E. L., No. 24 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her good sewing and kindness to children. Apply to Parlor No. 22, St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Broadway.

A 3 NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to take care of children; is used to take the entire charge of a family. Can be seen at her last place, in two days, No. 2 West 30th-st.

A 3 CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a lady's child; has best of City reference; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 10th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., New-York.

A 3 WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A German, a situation, by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 East 14th-st., is willing to go to the country.

A 3 WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as waitress; has first-class City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., corner 20th-st.

A 3 LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; she is fully competent for either, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136, corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av.

A 3 LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in that branch, either in the City or country; best of references given. Apply at No. 51 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A GERman girl to nurse, a Scotch woman as cook, several Protestant girls for chamberwork, nurses, general work, &c. Your excellent cooks and chambermaids; all want situations; City or country. Can be seen at No. 659 Broadway. Highest references given.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS in want of first-class servants for City or country, will please call at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st., 25 years established; on hand, good cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, city girls for housework.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, city girls for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Elizabeth-st., near Bowery.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

Sep. M. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A 3 SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; is a good plain sewer and mender; and can do any kind of family sewing; has the best of City references; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 261 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

A 3 SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as seamstress; would not object to assist in the care of children, or would do light chamber-work; the best of City reference; good character for last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 27th-st., first door, front room.

A 3 SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROperly young woman, a situation to do all kinds of family sewing, take care of grown-up children, to do light chamber-work, and would make herself useful; wages not as much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

A 3 SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family to do up-stairs work and sewing; has got A Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; would be willing to take it with her and do the sewing on it; will go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 41 Dean-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

A 3 SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamber-work, or to assist with children; has been accustomed to the country. Call at No. 139 East 21st-st.

A 3 SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress, or to do light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 66 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, for two days only.

A 3 HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A POSItion, by a lady who has had many years' experience in housekeeping, without incumbrance; fond of children; no objections to leave the City or travel; unexceptable City references. Can be seen for this week at No. 262 West 26th-st.

A 3 GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a good intelligent girl, a situation in a small private family; to do general housework. Can be seen until April 1, at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 6th-st. and Waverley-place; the best of City references of her present employer, to whom she lives.

MALES.

A 3 GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDener, by a first-class gardener, about to be disengaged; has charge of a first-class place for the last six years; saying cow, planting, &c.; including grapes, early and late; understands glass, greenhouse, stove, &c. The advertiser is a married man, has two children. The best of references from the last and other first-class places. No objection to superintend a farm. Any gentleman wanting a competent and trustworthy man will address HORTICULTURIST, Craigsville Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, no family; understands the business in all its branches; does not understand the care of bees; has been accustomed to the business; his wife is a good cook and laundress; can give the best of references. Call on or address G. J., at Mellvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y., or G. A., Times office, Box No. 202.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by an unmarried gentleman; thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; can be well recommended; no single-handed place accepted. Apply to PETER HENDERSON, Florist, No. 67 Nassau-st.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; the advertisement has the training of all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 217 Times Office.

A 3 GARDENER, &c.—WANTED A MAN TO go a short distance in the country; he must be a good vegetable gardener, and understand driving and the care of horses. Apply at No. 194 Broadway, to Mr. S. H. PICKETT.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (Scotch,) no family; has had many years' experience; understands all the branches of his business; refers to A. Smith, Sedgwick, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Call on, or address H. T.

A 3 GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as gardener; has good references; is a Protestant, and single. Call at the store corner Centre and Hester sts. Inquire for GEO. NORTH.

A 3 GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, thoroughly competent in every respect; will be disengaged April 1; fully understands cows, poultry, bees, grapes, vegetables, &c. Address GARDENER, Box No. 207 Times Office.

A 3 GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a gardener, a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to farming or to make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address E. E. D., Box No. 120 Times Office.

A 3 GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man, without family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fruit, flowers and vegetables; best of City references from his last employer as to capability, industry and sobriety. Address J. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man who understands the care of a greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, &c.; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

A 3 GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a gardener; understands the business in all its branches; vegetables, greenhouse, grapes, trees, &c. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

A 3 GARDENER.—A GERMAN, WITH SMALL family, one of the best plant and grape-growers in the country, wishes to engage in the above capacity. Address S. A. D., Post-office, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS under gardener by a young man anxious to gain a knowledge of his profession. Can be seen for two days at Fleming and Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

A 3 WARDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Warder, by a married man; has had many years' practice in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability; will be a first-class dairywoman. Call on or address D. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 67 Liberty-st.

A 3 FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a young American, who understands general farming; should prefer a place with a good practical farmer. Address, on Thursday and Friday, YOUNG FARMER, Station —, New-York City.

A 3 COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as above by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; has three years' references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

A 3 COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A Young other man who understands his business in both branches, seeks a situation. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A 3 COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; has been accustomed to the country. Address J. O., Box No. 201 Times Office.

A 3 COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who understands his business, and who can come well recommended. Call at No. 1,166 Broadway.

A 3 COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (single, of steady and sober habits, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, desires a situation as coachman; best of City references given. Inquire at No. 73 Court-st., second door from Atlantic-street, South Brooklyn.

A 3 COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of testimonials as to character. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, No. 500 Grand-st.

A 3 COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man; can take care of a horse; has lived for the last four years. Address J. K., Box No. 207 Times Office, or can be seen at No. 113 West 26th-st., in basement, till engaged.

A 3 COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a married man (no incumbrance); as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care of horses; can produce the best of reference, as to capability, honesty and sobriety; will be found trustworthy in every respect. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 214 Times Office.

A 3 COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom by a Protestant single man; he is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City references. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 359 4th-st., corner of Macon, for two days.

A 3 COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman; has had many experiences; is Abstinent; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 106 4th-av.

A 3 COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; has lived in the City with some of the first-class families. Can be seen at No. 681 Broadway, at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery warehouse, or note addressed to the above place.

A 3 COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has two years' references; no objection to the country; is a Protestant. Address COACHMAN, No. 446 4th-av.

A 3 VALET.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN from London, England, a situation as valet to an elderly gentleman, or servant in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country. Address J. HOLMES, Commercial Hotel, No. 78 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A 3 WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man desires a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the most unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, of No. 500 Grand-st.

A 3 ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A young man, who can furnish unexceptionable references, desires a situation as assistant book-keeper, or general clerk. Address S. S. S., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a married man, a Protestant, to take care of horses, &c., and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference as to honesty, &c. Address J. J., Box No. 206 Times Office.

TO TAKE CARE OF HOUSE.—A YOUNG married couple wish the care of house for the Summer; have the best of References as to character. Can be seen for two days, at their residence, No. 264 East 4th-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—AMERICANS WOULD LIKE a home to take care of for the Summer, or longer, if required. Can be seen at No. 169 Wooster-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.

Mrs. BUGETT.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a single man to fill a first-class place; he must be a good gardener; have been from New-York; must be competent to take care of and driving fast horses; with two cows in milk; pay, $17 a month and board; the place is near town; he must be willing to do any work; a married man may do; a reliable person and take general charge of a small place; must have good references. Apply to GEORGE ELLIS, Jr., No. 40 Wall-st., after 11 o'clock.

TO PANTALOON AND VEST CUTTERS.—Wanted, an experienced pant and vest cutter to take the charge of a department; in a first-class house. None need apply but a thorough mechanic who can give good guarantee of success. Apply till Friday, Box No. 4,232 with name and references. CHAS. A. SMITH & CO., No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

A OLD RESIDENT OF THIS CITY, WHO has a large acquaintance among the business men and others, and possessing great energy and tact, can learn of a highly remunerative position, by addressing Box No. 4,464 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED nurse, to take the entire charge of a young infant, and superintend the nursery. None but Protestants need apply, at No. 6 East 17th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER MAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, unexceptionably trained to his business, and who can give the very best of City references for his sobriety and integrity. Address W. S., Box No. 2,419 Post-office.

A 3 COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply, with City references, on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 30th-st., between 10 o'clock.

A 3 NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply, with City references, at No. 34 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A 3 CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A FRENCH girl about 18 years of age; one that is experienced, to take charge of a little girl 6 years old. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

A 3 GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a single man, and farmer, who understands the business; a single man, Scotch or English, with City references, will find a good place by applying at once to TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 19 Wall-st.

A 3 GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN well experienced with the business, for a place of three or four cows. He will have the charge of a horse and cow, and of the general work of the place. Address L. W., Box No. 113 Times Office, with references.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the care of a horse, may apply to GEO. W. LOGE, on the Clove, Staten Island, or Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE TRADE OF a gold pen making; must reside with his parents, and give satisfactory evidence of good character. Address Box No. 1,000 Post-office, New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman, single, can produce good; none but first-rate men need apply. Address, stating name, age, references, when country man and residence, Box 4,078 Post-office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, FOR THE country, a man and wife; the man must be a good farmer; the wife for general housework; Scotch or German. Call at No. 294 West 30th-st., from 8 to 7 P. M.

A COOK, &c.—A NEAT, CAPABLE AND HONest German, or colored, to do the washing and cooking for a private family. Call, with City reference, between 3 and 4 P. M., at No. 76 West 45th-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFFICE, AN active, intelligent boy, as clerk; must write a good hand. Address LAWYER, Box No. 135 Times Office.

A VALET.—WANTED, A MAN AS VALET, TO go to California with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 1 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE. THE wife must be a good housekeeper and butter-maker. Apply to W. B. SCOTT, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A VERY GOOD laundress. References required. Apply at No. 29 East 20th-st., between 6 and 10 o'clock this morning.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, FINISHERS and case-makers, at No. 246 West 26th-st., between 8th and 10th ave.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at that a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Medicines. Address J. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. Circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink; flows freely, and does not corrode; sold at No. 4 Spruce-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 62 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$3, $3.50, $4 AND $4.50.—SHOES AND $3, GAITERS. A. JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

New-York, March 24, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE LATE ATtaches of the Department of Finance, held at the Astor House this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The wisdom of a Divine Providence has suddenly called from among us Hon. Robert T. Hawn; and

Whereas, For the past four years we have held positions under his administration of the Finance Department of the City of New-York, where we have had the opportunity of becoming fully and intimately acquainted with his talents and abilities; he ever exercised the powerful privilege and duty to place on record our testimony as to his kindness and courtesy in all our relations with him.

Resolved, That in heartfelt sorrow we receive the intelligence of the decease of Robert T. Hawn, late Comptroller of the City, who has thus been taken from our midst in the full vigor of his intellect and usefulness.

Resolved, That while we, bow with humble submission to the decree of a Divine Providence, we deeply deplore the loss of a dearly beloved friend, and we have the satisfaction of contemplating and recording our testimony to his noble character, high-toned honor, warm and generous heart, and many endearing social qualities.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his numerous relatives and friends in the irreparable loss of such a near and dear relative, whom we know was to honor and esteem.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory as a pure and upright public officer with whom we have been associated for the past four years, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and attested by the officers of this meeting, be presented to the family of the deceased.

The meeting then, in compliance with an invitation from the Comptroller of the Finance Department, adjourned and proceeded in a body to the Comptroller's Office, and formed a meeting, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the preamble and resolutions passed by the officers of the Finance Department, during the late Robert T. Hawn, at a meeting held at the Astor House this day.

Resolved, That in consideration of the many virtues and eminent ability of the deceased decease, and considering the public respect and regard in which he was held, we will meet at the Cortlandt House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the deceased.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

WILLIAM ALLEN, C. W. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Taxes and Assessments, Deputies, Assessors and Clerks, held at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the Hon. ROBERT T. HAWN, late Comptroller of the City of New-York, Amos T. Williamson was called to the Chair and William F. Powers appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting in remarks on the character and virtues of the deceased. On motion of Caspar C. Childs, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Disposer of events to remove from the scene of his earthly usefulness the Hon. Robert T. Hawn, late Comptroller, who had endeared himself to his fellow-citizens by his worth of character, kindness of heart and firmness of purpose, whose conduct, whether in the pursuit of business, in the private walks of life, or in stations of official responsibility, was ever marked by the strictest integrity and animated by the most devoted and enlightened zeal in everything conducive to the public welfare.

Resolved, That we, the Commissioners, Deputies, Assessors and Clerks attached to the office, deplore with sincerity and deep regret the loss of an estimable citizen and a kind friend, whose notices, ever cheerful and open to the suggestions of honorable impulses and single-hearted purpose; whose firmness was tempered with gentleness and good-will to all, and whose career as Comptroller of our City has marked him as a champion of the worthiest who have adorned that position.

Resolved, That as a token of respect and esteem for the memory of the deceased, a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, signed by the officers of this meeting, and that the meeting do now adjourn.

The motion of Josiah W. Green, Esq., the proceedings were ordered to be published.

AMOS T. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

WILLIAM F. POWERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON Council of the City of New-York, and heads of Departments of the City Government, are hereby respectfully requested to meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, TODAY, (Wednesday,) 26th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral obsequies of the late ROBERT T

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

"CHEROKEE CURE."—An enfeebling Specific for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, and all nervous diseases caused by indiscretions of youth. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE REMEDY" AND "CHEROKEE INJECTION."—These two medicines, used in conjunction—the first internally, the latter as its name implies—never fail to remove all improper discharges, in male or female. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE PILLS," OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—One box, $1; six boxes, $5. Sent by mail, free of postage.

All of the above medicines sent by express, on receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. H. MERWIN, St. Louis, Mo.

D. B. BARNES & Co., No. 263 Broadway, New-York, wholesale agents, who will supply the trade at proprietor's prices.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 183 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some quackish and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have sometimes ventured to publish a spurious edition of her advertisements to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., No. 6 Street-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppression, &c., (from whatever cause produced.) In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a lying-in hospital, where the most perfect comfort is secured, and all the comforts of a sick room are received. Safe Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Considered as the man of the Hospital day Venerienne, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, bubos, tumors, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the consideration of these complaints, enable me to offer cures in cases where others of long experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Impotence, impediments to marriage, premature decay, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, treating the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure in recent cases, and relief in three days. Entire cost, $5. Hours, 9 to 9. P.M.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Pulmonic Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail, or any medicine to suit their circumstances. Passage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. For 20 years' practice, he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment, than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but a trifling sum and time to remove you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his great experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige constitutional without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Gleetness from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently cured in a new treatment. Persons unable at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, MAY be consulted, as usual, at No. 183 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 183 Chambers-st., No. 137 Bleecker-st., and No. 483 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 214 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 138 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N.B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, and their circumstances be such that the use of medicine or instrument, can do so at one interview.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Dutch-st. to 31 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he will be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases of a private nature, whether recent, chronic, or of long standing, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures, the result of gonorrhoea, treated on a new and successful plan. Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quacks and pretenders, can call on Dr. C., and be relieved of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Injection. Are warranted to cure in one month any case of secret disease resulting from secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a perfect and final cure. Prepared only by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU's Celebrated Medical Work on Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, only; mail free, of postage, to any part of the United States, on receipt of Ceasbe, for 50 cents, addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of vigor, premature decay, loss of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a small work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous and debilitated persons, to circulate same. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing the information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MADAME BESTELL'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame BESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., from the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 161 6th-av., opposite 9th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth, even in the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of pretenders. Dr. Hunter, The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. Beware of the other office that No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Invaluable in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes. Restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PILES.—PILES.—PILES.—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, Blind or Bleeding, and the worst cases can at once be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds them in place, without pain, inconvenience or exposure, completely removes them, or money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Sold by all druggists. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 666 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females exclusively treated by Dr. THIES, No. 1,317 Broadway, (near 36th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from 24 to 48 hours. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance accommodated with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for pamphlet and secure treatment. Medicines sent per mail.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED in 1836.—The only genuine bagnio in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens. For cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TINGLAY & CO.

DENTISTRY.

I HAVE EXTRACTED THOUSANDS OF teeth, positively without pain, through the use of my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect by our most respectable physicians. Gold sets teeth inserted, $10; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and amalgam, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, 96 4th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Clairvoyant, was born with a natural gift. She tells past, present, future events, illnesses of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 26 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP "ERMAN HASTEREN,"
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
GRAY BREEZES,
WALTER FAGOT, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY.....April 4 SATURDAY.....April 18
TUESDAY.....May 19 TUESDAY.....June 9

FIRST CABIN, $80. SECOND CABIN, $50 to $100.

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloon, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be secured by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying gentlemen, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$40

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 32 Broadway.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 64 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE, HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, Brayton, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.
CANADA, Grace, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, Moore, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Passage.....$130 to $150
Second Cabin Passage.....$60 to $80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage.....$105 to $120
Second Cabin Passage.....$55 to $60

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORWEGIAN,

Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, March 28.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $61 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA OF ILLINOIS
Will leave the GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, on NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 28, 1868.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the fast vessel of their freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on the 25th inst. The fine British brig

BOREAS,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 22 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 62 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

Also, on the 30th inst., the schooner

G. L. ADAMS.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. CAGER,

Will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after FRIDAY. Apply to M. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....March 21
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 28
SIRIA.....Saturday.....April 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin to Liverpool.....$80 Steerage to Liverpool.....$30 00
First cabin to Londonderry.....$80 Steerage to Londonderry.....30 00
First cabin to Paris.....$95 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....$80 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $70, $80, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 11, 1867. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank; intermediate stations, at convenient rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 6:30 A. M.

On Friday and Saturday, nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning on Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:10 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:30 A. M.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Masurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....$40

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ADAMS EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTA DINSMORE, for Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., and Fort Royal, S. C., carrying the United States mail, will leave as above from Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply at our office, No. 32 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1867.

For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Way, for Otisville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 4 and 10 A. M., and 5:15 and 8 P. M.	7:22, 10:32 A. M., and 2:27 and 6:32 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 3, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic City, connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:00 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NORWALK, DIRECT.—STEAMER MONTPELIER will run daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Norwalk and Danbury and New-Haven Railroad each way. Leave Norwalk at 6:30 A. M., Fulton Market-slip, New-York, at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1868.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Portland, Me.
Key West, Fla.
Fort Monroe, Va.
Alexandria, Va.
Newbern, N. C.
Fort Royal, S. C.

(Signed) A. ROTH, Capt. and Asst Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
EIGHTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25,
When will be performed for the eighth time, the celebrated opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
With the following
IMMENSE CAST.
Linda.....SIGN. MEDORI
Pierotto.....MLLE. RULIERI
Carlo.....SIGNORE MINETTI
(His first appearance in America.)
Antonio.....SIGNOR BACHI
Prefetto.....SIGNOR COLETTI
Rodolfo.....SIGNOR COLETTI
Madelina.....Miss. Fisher | Intendente.....Signor Rubio
Conductor.....SIGNOR J. MUNO
The box office will be open for the sale of reserved seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fine-sts., where SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the inside ticket office on the evenings of performance.
THURSDAY.—SECOND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN, when will be presented
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with the same cast now in rehearsal.
ON FRIDAY.—NINTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, March 28,
LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE,
ON GOOD FRIDAY, April 3,
A GRAND SACRED PERFORMANCE.
In active preparation for production, with new scenery, dresses and appointments, Petrella's grand opera,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
THURSDAY, March 26,
when will be performed for the second time the celebrated opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
With its MATCHLESS NEW-YORK CAST, and condign scenic accessories.
Amelia.....Mme. GUERRABELLA
Oscar.....the page.....Miss. ORTOLANI BRIGNONI
Ulrica.....Mme. ALBONI
Richard Conte Warwick.....Signor MARIANI AZZOLONI
Reinhart.....Signor BELLINI
Samuel.....D. Colletti. Tom.....Walter. Judge.....Rubio
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
THE SALE OF TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Brooklyn Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Fine and Nassau, New-York. The customary price of admission will be retained.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public is respectfully informed that the eminent pianist and composer, Mr. MORITZ ROSENTHALE, will give a grand concert in Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1868, being his first appearance this season, assisted by
MME. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Contralto.
SIGNOR B. ROMANI, Tenor.
THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist.
SIG. ABELLI, Accompanyist.

ACADEMY—BROOKLYN.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS respectfully announce that they will give four performances, commencing EASTER MONDAY, April 6.
Mr. and Mrs. Williams will be supported by the selected company of artists, specially engaged for the perfect representation of their popular Drama and Farces.
Particulars in a future card.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 205 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., for delivering by contract at the depot for army clothing in this City:

Cavalry Guidons.
Garrison Flag: Halliards.
Recruiting Flag: Halliards.
34 inch Worsted Braid, yellow.
34 inch Worsted Braid, yellow.
34 inch Worsted Braid, yellow.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they desire to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make delivery.

No proper guaranty must accompany the bids for the above, but a certificate of a responsible person.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Cavalry Guidons," "Flag Halliards," "Worsted Braid, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, March 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 2,000 barrels Navy Beef, from the 1st of April, 1868, to the United States Navy-yard in Brooklyn.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard required for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, with sureties, to the United States, in sufficient penal sum, for the faithful performance of his contract; and that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by good guarantee, and no proposal will be considered unless made upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above beef must be furnished berthed.

J. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., CINCINNATI, March 21, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 30th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered in boxes suitable for shipment, as the Depot Quartermaster in Louisville may direct:

10,000 Axes.	10,000 Handled Hatchets.
10,000 Ax Handles.	10,000 Camp Kettles.
10,000 Pickaxes.	20,000 Mess Pans.
10,000 Pickaxe Handles.	1,000 Shovels.
1,000 Ax Slings.	5,000 Shovels.

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th inst., for furnishing the materials for, and constructing, the southerly parapet wall of the Central Park.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished on application at this office.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for southerly Park wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1868.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for charter or sale of steamers.

Tenders should contain a description of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, total carrying capacity, material, whether copper, whether side-wheel or propeller, whether brig or ship-rigged; also the price at which they are offered for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steamers vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed:

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending the transportation of troops and supplies, where, by substituting, whenever it can, do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, viz.: For paving Fifty-second-st., from Forty-second to Forty-sixth-street, with trap-block or Belgian pavement, and for constructing sewer in Spring-street between Elizabeth and Mott-sts., and the lands to which such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of said Fifth-avenue, from a point distant half-way between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to a point distant half-way between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and on both sides of Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues lying on either side thereof, and continuous said Fifth-avenue, and on both sides of Spring-street, with Mott and Elizabeth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman of the Board of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONELL,
JACOB P. GARDNER,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 23, 1868.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
J. & L. MANY,
LATE MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Locks, Knobs and Builders' Hardware,
Have removed from No. 42 John-st. to
No. 43 WARREN-ST.

FILES.
SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for
WHIPPLE MACHINE CUT FILE,
No. 28 WARREN-ST., New-York.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARCOAL and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted machines, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MERCADE GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....MR. WHEATLEY
WEDNESDAY, March 25.
And during the week.
Mr. WHEATLEY, with much regret, begs to inform his patrons and friends of Mr. and Mrs. HIGHINGS he greatest, happiest farewell evening, March 28, their only appearance in Buenos Ayres, previously to their departure for Europe.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
Of the highly successful and unprecedented run of the
ENCHANTRESS.
In which MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
The enchanting actress, will appear, as STELLA, THE ENCHANTRESS, based upon the question of the novel ORIENTAL, REFINED AND CROWDED AUDIENCES.
MR. PETER RICHINGS.
The eminent artist, in his original character of
HAMIR, THE PIRATE.
And the admirable stock company.
Embracing beautiful scenery, by.....J. H. Selwyn
Charming music, under the direction of Harry B. Dodworth. Splendid Costumes. Perfect Appointments. Grand Mechanical Effects, and a Grand Ballet accompanied.
With the unusual number of dancers.
MLLE. AMNETTA GALETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI. MLLE. KATRINE,
and a full corps.
FRIDAY next, farewell benefit of
MR. AND MISS RICHINGS.
On Monday, March 30, the highly gifted artiste
MISS MATILDA HERON,
will have the honor of respectfully announcing an engagement for a
LIMITED PERIOD,
In the great sensation play of the day entitled
EDITH;
OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
Mr. Wheatley would also beg to inform his patrons that the cost of this most successful drama has will be of unusual excellence, with the addition of NEW, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS, APPROPRIATE SCENERY, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Box book open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
With the exception of the Private Boxes and Stalls.
Doors open at 7; commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL
LUCILLE WESTERN.
When, by the passionate tenderness of her impersonations, moves hundreds nightly to tears, and stirs the feelings of her audiences to their innermost depths.
TO-NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT,
AND
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
As
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
In the great drama of
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
Presented with a perfection of detail and a cast of great strength.

BANVARD'S PANORAMAS WILL CLOSE SOON.—Those who have not seen the two great panoramas—the Mississippi River, and the Holy Land—do so now. Open EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.
TWO GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENTS AT CLINTON HALL,
THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, March 26 & 30.

The Mercantile Library Association have arranged with Mr. RICHARDS for two Eclectic Lectures in which he will present the great points and most brilliant experiments of his popular course on "The Air."

The first lecture will embrace the Philosophy of the Air, and will be crowded with novel and striking illustrations and experiments.

The second lecture will be devoted to the Chemistry and Electricity of the Air, and will be illustrated by

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS IN OXYGEN,

and with those magnificent experiments with the RUHMKORFF MACHINE and GEISSELER TUBES which dazzled such audiences in the course.

Tickets admitting one to both lectures 75 cents.

For sale at the Library and Overton's No. 565 Broadway.

Evening tickets 50 cents; for sale only at the door.

HISTORICAL LECTURES
ON THE FALL OF ROME,
By Rev. John Lord.

The second lecture of this course will be given in the rooms of the Historical Society, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25; and on the following evening the second lecture will be repeated in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Subject—The Slaves and Barbarians of Society in the Latter Days of the Empire. Tickets for the course, including lectures, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

HENRY GILES' LECTURES.—THE SECOND Lecture of the Course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Irish Character and Humor. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the door the evening of the lecture.

DR. MACGOWAN'S LECTURES ARE TO be delivered before the Mercantile Association of Montreal and St. Louis, in addition to lectures in the Metropolitan towns. Address No. 128 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK (estimated, probably 4,000 thousand feet of well-assorted lumber) and yard will be sold, or leased, for sale on account of a partnership dissolved. Will be leased, for one year, cheap, for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the undersigned, at the premises, foot of Fifth-st. and Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D. W. DUNNING.

FINE OPENING FOR PURCHASING stock, fixtures and good will of an established country store, doing a large business in a flourishing town, 40 miles from New-York. Apply to or address, Box 1,000 Post-office, N. Y.

TO PAINT AND VARNISH DEALERS.—A Western gentleman of business, and unrivalled reputation, by an energetic man, who has had twenty-eight years' experience in the use and sale of paints and varnishes, can furnish unexceptionable references as to character and business capacity. Address Box No. 123 Roughtown Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWENTY years established grocery store, with a well assorted stock of goods, doing a good cash trade, to let, with the three five-story tenement buildings, always occupied, and rents for about $2,000 a year. Favorable terms will be made to a responsible parties. For particulars inquire at No. 635 Greenwich-st., in the store.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.—THE SUBscriber, desirous to retire from business, offers for sale his entire stock, fixtures, will of a well established factory, which has been established for years at No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York, and also the lease of the building. HIRAM SMITH.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK (AND FIXTURES OF an old established retail hardware and house furnishing store at Harlem; the store will be rented or leased. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 26-av. and 125th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

$20,000.—FIRST MORTGAGES ON FIRST-class property in New-York will be sold at a great discount, or exchange to close an estate. Apply to R. W. BUSTED, Jr., No. 2, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A great-time monopoly, established eight years. Address B. M., Box No. 145 Times Office.

CONTRACT WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE Carvy Bannis, or a style of goods similar. Apply to Box No. 744 Hartford, Conn., Post-office.

CENTRAL TRADES UNION

Mechanics and Workingmen to be Protected.

A large Meeting of Employes at the Cooper Institute.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

FERNANDO WOOD PAYS FOR THE HALL.

Last evening a large and spirited meeting of employees, representing different branches of trade throughout the City, assembled at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of concerting some measures by which a great trades' combination may be formed, and the workingmen of all classes protected in their rights and interests.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD paid for the use of the hall.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. LOHENSTEIN, and by his nomination Mr. CHARLES MCCARTY was chosen Chairman, and Mr. J. J. FIEBEN, Secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. MCCARTY addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. M'CARTY.

Mr. MCCARTY said this meeting had been called with a view of laying before them a plan for a great trades organization. The time had come for them to organize for their mutual protection. [Applause.] By such a union they could bring the influence of all trades to bear upon any one trade desiring to better its condition. It was only by such a union that the interests of labor could be protected. [Applause.] All trades would bear the expense equally, and the central organization would not expect to control the local organization. [Applause.] It was only by such a trades union that they could get the strength to demand for their labor a fair remuneration, and more than the paltry pittance that was paid them now. [Applause.] It had been the policy of the employers to pit one nationality against another. The Germans and Irish ought to be animated by the same principles. There should be a union of nationalities. [Applause.] Should it be said that they who could build palaces and adorn them—who build ships, and man them, and navigate them, and guide them to all parts of the world—should it be said that such men had not intellect to organize a great trades organization? [" No, no."] It was labor that produced wealth, and without it the country would be a wilderness. [Applause.] It was time they should understand their own interests, and unite in a grand union trades society, that should give them power which they could never obtain by being divided. [Applause.] Even the farmer paid only a few dollars to produce the vast wealth of his farm. [Applause.] In conclusion he called upon Mr. FIEBEN to read the resolutions. The resolutions were read as follows, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The depreciation of the currency, and other evils incidental to our present struggle, have caused a fearful increase in the cost of living; and

Whereas, The present rates of wages received by the working classes for their labor are entirely inadequate for the support of themselves and families; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the depressed condition of the mechanics results from the absence of the fundamental principle of organization, which past experience has demonstrated to be indispensable to conserve the general interest; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend all trades to proceed to organize forthwith.

Resolved, That this meeting being duly impressed with the necessity of organization, as applied to all bodies separately, for the better protection of their interests, do hereby recommend all who subsist by labor to proceed to the establishment of a Central Union, composed of delegates from all local organizations, with a view to the better security of the rights of labor. Be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all our energies in consolidating and perfecting such a Union, and in carrying out the provisions set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That to carry out the foregoing resolutions, all organized trades, mechanics' and workingmen's associations in this City and vicinity, are cordially invited to send their delegates each to represent their several organizations in a general Convention, to be held in Military Hall, No. 128 Bowery, on the 21st of March, at 7½ P. M.

MR. CROME SPEAKS FOR THE TAILORS.

Mr. CROME said it was his proud privilege, in 1851, to stand beneath the magnificent transept of the Crystal Palace in London, but the issue of this meeting was far more important to them than any collection of the industry of the world. He thanked God that men of New-York had dared to come out, with a spirit that would knock even at the door of Congress, and compel Congress to hear them. The basest artisans of to-day, feeling that tyranny pressing him down, confronts the Shylock of to-day, and tells that the scales of injustice should be stricken from his hands. He represented a body of men who had marched in a body to this hall, and were now on a strike against one of the meanest Shylocks of New-York. [Applause.] Before they would submit they would bring the Shylock to his knees. [Great applause.] How should they do it? There was an inate majesty in man; man in the individual is great, but man in the aggregate, in union, is better. [Applause.] The craft, cunning and ingenuity of those against whom they contended was great. They would recollect that at the great Union-square meeting, the cutters and tailors of Messrs. ——, of Broadway, were paraded in Broadway. Oh, what was the loyalty of the men who paraded under that banner? Those very employers had obtained a Government contract, and all would remember the exposure of the shoddy contract. [Great laughter and cheers.] Now this same firm had refused to pay the demands of the workingmen. The men were wanted, and had obtained the signatures of over one hundred merchants to the bills of prices submitted by the workmen. [Applause.] There were honest men as well as Shylocks in New-York. [Applause.] The tyrant capital asserted that all combinations of Trades Unions were an attempt at revolution, and that the men who who went higher wages were thieves. But they would show, by harmony and good conduct, that they were deserving, and that it was only by craft, capital, cunning and chicanery that they could be defeated. [Applause.] In conclusion, he counseled that they should consolidate, and sustain one another—first by organizing in each trade, and then consolidating for mutual support. He trusted that, if there was true sympathy in this meeting, the morrow on strike would be sustained until the despicable Shylocks complied with their just demands.

MR. CADY SPEAKS FOR THE PAINTERS.

Mr. CADY said that with this organization and this movement, politics were to have nothing to do. [Applause.] Some of the causes of their present condition he would enumerate, over-taxed and underworked as they were. They were over-taxed, because they paid all the taxes. They were overworked, because the hours of labor were too long. What opportunity was there for improving their minds, or of attending to those little duties demanded in every household? The cause of their present troubles was no doubt the war, and the best way they could relieve themselves was by seeing the war ended. He had no doubt that they were loyal, and had, like himself, taken an oath to support the Union. He did not care by what Government that was administered, so long as it was administered, as long as it was administered in justice and good faith. Such a war must bear hard upon the working man, but some legislation might bear heavier upon one class of the community than another; of this class of legislation he thought the conscription bill was a sample, inasmuch as the working man had not a chance to get out of it. [Great applause and a few hisses.] He would also speak of another thing, whatever might be the consequence, and that was the financial measures which had been adopted. The working-men suffered by the inflation of the currency. That inflation had defrauded the workingmen of one-half his pay. [Applause.] Ask the widows and orphans if this was not the case. [Applause.] The workingmen must protect himself by legal means and by no other. [Applause.] The workingmen to be strong must be united, and the object of this meeting was to form a great trades union that would extend over the whole country. Were they ready to commence that Union now? [" Yes, yes."] The politicians would no doubt interfere with them, but, that being over, they could go on united and a happy people. [Applause.]

MR. BALDWIN SPEAKS FOR THE BOOKBINDERS.

As a workingman, and unaccustomed to public speaking, he felt somewhat diffident in addressing the meeting. Rather had rights all would concede that it was difficult for the laborer to find out those rights. Capital could always serve its own interest, and compel them to labor for just such terms as it made. It had been said that a firm in the City had refused to comply to the just demands of their employees, but a united movement of the workingmen would compel these haughty contractors to accede to the just terms demanded. [Applause.] Now, in times of civil war, which is making many wealthy and increasing taxation, the laboring men could not be guarded in their rights without a strong combination. [Applause.] Let the vacillating and good delegate to a Central Union. Take the old man with the bundle of sticks, unity would be found to embrace strength. [Applause.] In England it was the custom to imprison men unless they acceded to the abject terms of the aristocracy, but the workingmen became triumphant. [Applause.] If they did not, they had language to describe their old and decrepit condition. [Great applause.]

MR. WOODLE SPEAKS FOR THE BAKERS.

Mr. BOODLE said that they might in this, such to deal the baker of greater intellect in any audience than was seen in this assembly. Their employers who charged them with Utopian schemes were only too funeral that they would accomplish their ends. [Applause.] They had only to will it, and it would be done. [Applause.] When the strength of the workingmen in the body politic was considered, the power of capital would sink into insignificance. Were they prepared to let the base dollar of the minority rule them? [Voices—"No, no."] If they would permit that, God would destroy them. The tyrant that was being forged would bind them chains forever. They heard a cry for Union, but that, our course, to some extent, from men who wanted to prolong the war, that they might get the whole of capital in their knuckles pockets—so that they might get all the offices in their possession. [Laughter and applause.] They wanted an organization that would defeat a national debt, for he believed a national debt was not compatible with republican institutions. [Applause.] Gov. MORGAN had in 1860 reformed the number of paupers in this State at 250,000. That was because the rich had been growing richer, and the poor poorer. [Applause.] He also told them that all the money in New-York was held by 24,000 people out of a population of 800,000. There was money enough in the City to give 40,000 to every man, woman and child. [Applause.]

The chairman here announced that the Society, which had marched in with music, was the street-sweepers of New-York who numbered 800, and had marched in procession to this meeting. He next introduced Mr. HARDY, of the Coach-Painters' Association.

MR. HARDINGE SPEAKS FOR THE COACHMAKERS.

It was the intention to show the workingmen of New-York that if they wished to succeed in their movement, they must organize. The Government itself would not have been in existence without complete organization. The merchants of the City protected themselves by means of a Chamber of Commerce, and we beside any parties who infringed upon their rights, and if necessary, they could call upon the Government and get its support. Just so with the physicians and other professional gentlemen; they all had means of protection. Labor and capital should stand side by side, and justice should stand between them. [Applause.] He would recommend the working classes to study economy. [Laughter.] They had sensation newspapers; they had misled them long enough. If they could carry out the grand movement of organization, they would open a way to educate the working people. The time was coming when the hours of labor would be shortened. The working-man should be lifted in the social scale and put where he belonged. [Applause.] There were men in the audience who were well fitted to represent the branches of the Government, but they would never reach that point so long as the present demagogues were in power. [Applause.] The great point for them to study was education. The wealthy had colleges, and why had not the workingmen colleges also? They were the legislators of the nation, and it was their own fault. [Applause.] He hoped this meeting would be the precursor of a combined and advantageous movement.

MR. PLATT SPEAKS FOR THE SHIPWRIGHTS.

Mr. PLATT said it had been his privilege to speak here on previous occasions, to men of mental as well as physical capacity. Why could not men of their capacity organize and meet as capitalists do, and control their own affairs? It is to labor that this great nation belongs. Why should not labor enjoy it? Why not stand side by side with the man who said they were merely the filling in of society. The capitalists speculated directly in labor; they should lie down and allow the chariot wheels of capitalists to ride roughshod over them. [Applause.] These men were wonderful bawlers about Christianity, and sociability and other things. The men who would degrade labor, would degrade the Deity; because he labored six days, and rested on the seventh. [Applause.] Such men would degrade even the meek and lowly Nazarene who worked for a living. [Applause.] Few Bluffs he had met, trusting in politicians, but he had been sold out, as they all had been. Here were thousands who said that we would not be overridden by monarchical capital. [Great applause.] Were they not strong in intellect, and strong in physical strength? [Yes, yes.] Were they not so strong that capital could not, if they were united, affect them for one single moment. [Applause.] The remuneration of labor was not raised in comparison with the rise in price of other articles. Coal was higher, flour was higher, and clothing was higher, but the moment that they asked for a rise it was deemed an exertion. [Applause.] Each man had a vote as good as that of BEN AMES, and if they would only elect proper men, they could have laws that would protect them. Suppose the Legislature with CALLIGUT (Hence) at its head should pronounce him and them public enemies. They might protect themselves as the soldiers did. [Applause.] Prince JOHN VAN BUREN and JIM BRADY thought they had the working men—but he for one did not belong to them [applause and hisses.] In conclusion he cautioned them to love freedom, die christians and be gathered to their fathers in heaven there to remain forever. [Applause.]

MR. JACKSON SPEAKS FOR THE BAKERS.

He would repeat the words of the great ANDREW JACKSON: "United we stand—divided we fall," as the proper sentiment of the meeting. Who were the journeymen bakers? He was one of them. Talk about ten hours a day for bakers, they worked by the week, and some employers had said that if they had work they would keep them at it during the whole twenty-four. The laboring classes had no business to work for any sum that they could not save something from for a dull day. They wanted homes as well as wages. They had said to their employers, give us twelve hours—but they would take six. At a meeting held some time ago in reference to the time movement, to which the boss bakers were invited to attend, only three of them appeared. He concluded by advising the workingmen to drink less spirits and more water.

The President here announced on, behalf of the Carmen's Association, that they had succeeded in breaking down the sub-contracting system. That system proposed to pay them a dollar or even six shillings a day, where they had formerly had twelve shillings. But by union and organization the carmen had triumphed. [Applause.] In conclusion, he said all trades should come in. The carmen did more good than any of the drones who walked Broadway without earning a sixpence. [Applause.] They had the power, if they would exercise it. Follow the example of the carmen, and all would be well.

MR. WALFORD SPEAKS FOR THE PLASTERERS.

Mr. WALFORD spoke of the necessity of devoting at least one evening to labor, and to be relieved of politics. The man who had learned the science of sweeping a broom round a lamp post was to be represented here. At the meeting in the Bowery there would be the greatest spectacle ever seen on this Continent—delegates from all the existing trade organizations—all except ministers, lawyers and doctors. [Applause and laughter.] He thought that the three hundred men who would compose that organization, would do more good and pass better laws for them than ever had been done in Washington or Albany. [Applause.] He expressed the necessity of strikes, and in conclusion urged them to send delegates to the meeting next Tuesday evening.

MR. LANGENBECK SPEAKS FOR THE COOPERS.

He urged upon the laborers to stand up for their rights, on the principle that the laborer was worthy of his hire. No trade was sufficiently strong to sustain itself, and all should combine. He concluded by stating the object of the meeting to be held next Tuesday.

The meeting adjourned at a little after 10 o'clock.

Outside Meeting.

At about 8½ o'clock, and when the hall was crowded to suffocation, an intelligent son of CERBERUS gave vent to his feelings to an immense crowd outside, in the following:

MR. PATRICK M'GRATH'S SPEECH.

He said—

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN WORKMEN: The tyranny of the New-York bosses is worse than was that of England toward Ireland when she robbed her of the Union; and when the great Liberator, O'CONNELL, endeavored to free her, and gathered his legion hosts around him at Clontarf, Constitution Hill, Mullaghhoast, and Tara Hill, or Tara of the Kings, he was persecuted. [Applause.] These Yankee, and Irish and English bosses may try to rob us of our rights, but he would say to them as O'CONNELL said to his millions:

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

[Great applause.]

The Strikes.

A BETTER FEELING MANIFESTED.

The spirit which some of our Copperheaded citizens have endeavored to infuse into the channels of labor, has of late manifested itself in symptoms dangerous alike to the peace and quiet of our community and the best interests of those most disaffected. Within the last day or two, however, a more sensible and kindly feeling seems to have come over the minds and hearts of those whose brood and butter are somewhat interested; and, although in certain departments of labor, strikes and such like movements exist, the great body of workingmen see the folly of a hasty action and are taking cautious arguments where to fire they discreetly know.

At the

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

Freight depot there was a great excitement yesterday morning. Nearly one hundred laborers congregated there, and declared their determination not to remove work till their wages should be advanced. They stated they had hitherto received nine shillings per day, but that being insufficient to support themselves and their families, owing to the high prices of living, and their hard avocations, they had agreed to demand twelve shillings. The men were orderly, but some of them declared that if any laborer worked at the former rate, he would "pay dearly" for the act.

Mr. MONTROSE, one of the gentlemen having charge at the depot, learning the circumstances, repaired to the scene. The crowd of laborers soon gathered round him, and in a voice full of excitement, he informed them that he would not employ them. His remarks were answered by cries of "Pay us then," "Give us a month's wages," "We'll have our rights," &c.

Mr. MONTROSE then instructed a foreman to hire other men, and said he would see that they should be protected. When his decision reached the laborers it caused to occasion the greatest excitement among them and they threatened to prevent other men from taking their places. Before noon, gangs of white men were employed to take their places at the old price, and a large body of police of the Fifth Precinct protected the new laborers while at work. The crowd, however, finding themselves unable to make any successful resistance to the movement, lingered for some time quietly around the scene in conversation with each other; they denounced the rival laborers, and made many threats against them.

At 3 o'clock a group of the strikers assembled at the terminus of the road, and stated that Mr. DE WITT, the gentleman in charge of the Warren-street freight house, had started on a mission to employ negroes to take their places at $1 per day. A short time afterward the individual announced as Mr. DE WITT appeared, leading about half a dozen of able-bodied negroes, who, under his direction, worked with the new white laborers, in removing freight. This circumstance created some excitement among those who had assembled at the depot, and some of them threatened that if the greater portion of the strikers had not been absent, they would have prevented colored men taking their situations.

At last accounts, no compromise had been effected, the Company stating that they had, but recently, of their own accord, raised the rate from $1 to $1 12 per diem, and the laborers insisting that the Company is illiberal, and should be compelled to pay $1 25.

There was a slight ruffle also at the dock of the

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,

in consequence of dissatisfaction on the part of the men. About two hundred of the laborers demanded, on Saturday last, twenty-five cents per hour for their work; but on Monday they returned to their employment at the old price. The men employed at this pier are, for the most part, late immigrants from Ireland, who come direct from the Castle Garden. An instant's survey of them would show that they are unskilled in the dock duty, and are principally aged men. They receive nine shillings per day for their work, and at that rate make from $7 to $8 per week. As they become proficient, they are given $36 monthly. A number of them have been employed by Mr. CURRAN, the foreman, owing to recommendatory letters from clergymen and prominent merchants, who certified to their impoverished condition. They have now all resumed work.

QUIET IS RESTORED AT THE ERIE ROAD.

A considerable number of laborers who joined in the strike of Monday at the Erie Railroad Piers, have resumed work at the rates demanded. The foreman, however, determinedly refused to take about sixty of the men back, and the others were protected in their labor this afternoon by a large force of police from the Fifth Precinct. Several colored men lounged around the dock—no unusual circumstance, however—but the laborers who were not reemployed watched their movements closely, apparently under the impression that Mr. MARSH, the foreman of the Dane-street dock, might employ them in take the places of the other laborers whom he had refused to employ.

WAITERS

met at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute on Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a Protective and Benevolent Association. Resolutions were adopted, providing for the formation of a permanent organization, to be called "The Waiters' Protective and Benevolent Association of the City and County of New-York," the object being to protect their rights as workingmen, and to the relief of its members in case of sickness, and the burial of their remains when dead; no head-waiter to be considered a member of the Association while acting in such capacity. The Chairman stated that waiters in restaurants and private waiters should be considered in the same position as hotel waiters, and be eligible for membership accordingly.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee.

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE ADMINISTRATION—A MASS MEETING TO BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Democratic General Committee of Mozart Hall held a special meeting at the hall last evening, BENJAMIN RAY, Chairman of the Committee.

There was a very full attendance of members. The Chairman announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing and taking action upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Dr. E. B. BEAMSLEY, Chairman of the Committee, then read a series of resolutions asserting that the United States are a Union of original, indestructible and sovereign political communities called States; that the liberties of our people are at this time menaced and endangered by Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the respective action of State authority. That the masses of the American people throughout this whole land are now offering up their daily and heartfelt prayers for peace, and demanding that this most unnecessary, most ineffectual, most devastating and most cruel war of modern times shall be brought to a close. That the policy of war has had a fair trial for two long, miserable, bloody years, and has failed to bring us, to all appearance, a single step nearer to the restoration of the Union. That the Conscription bill recently passed through Congress, and which is claimed by the Federal Government to be a law, is, in our judgment, gressly and palpably unconstitutional in its provisions; also denouncing the banking system enacted by Congress—the enactment of Congress which creates ABRAHAM LINCOLN an absolute and despotic monarch in all but name, declaring that they would use their utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money of the people, wrung by taxation out of their hard earnings, which shall be appropriated from the Federal Treasury for the emancipation of negroes; denouncing, likewise, the Loyal Leagues; congratulating Democrats everywhere on recent victories, and ending by announcing a public mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, the 29 day of April prox., to give expression to the opinion of the Democracy of this City on public affairs.

FERNANDO WOOD was called upon to speak, and was greeted with applause. He said that the adoption of the resolutions is a very significant fact—adopted by an organization of this peculiar character, representing each of 220 Election Districts in the City of New-York, by representative men, coming from every portion and section of this great City—a class of men who are law-abiding citizens, who know their duties as citizens, and intend to fulfill them; who know their rights as citizens, and intend to maintain them. What a commentary is this upon the allegation that the Democratic party of New-York have changed front or altered their position; the allegation that because a few renegade leaders who have never yet been trusted in any representative capacity by the Democratic party, because they gave the lie to all their past professions of political principles, have seen proper to falter in their duty, that the great Democratic party of this State, forsooth, were also to prove recreant and give the lie to their beliefs, their proofs of patriotic duty to the country and to their past history. We are for maintaining the Constitution of the United States inviolate—for maintaining the solidarity, the unity and integrity of this Union intact. We are for making the men in power conform to the laws and the Constitution, before we are required to conform to the statutes which are no law, and are inconsistent with the Constitution. We are for the observance of law; we are for maintaining this Government; our fears and apprehensions are that the men in power intend to destroy the Government. Peace is the only way to restore the Union; the party in power are opposed to the Union. I am glad that the lion-hearted Democracy of New-York are to have an opportunity to give the lie to men like JOHN VAN BUREN and JAMES T. BRADY. [Groans.] Sir, loyal leagues—loyal? There is no such word as loyalty in the Republican dictionary. Loyalty is a monarchical derivation. Unconditionally loyal—what means it? That the king can do no wrong. (That's it.) It is an European extract—no loyalty for me; I know no such word. There are but two parties in this country; the party that is for sustaining the Administration right or wrong, and the party that is against that. There is no such thing as "war Democrats." I hold that any man who supports the policy of this Administration cannot be a Democrat. I say further, that there is no such thing as a conservative Republican—it is a contradiction of terms. One of the newspapers of the day has had a series of articles threatening every man who shall dare stand up in the Democratic party and denounce the high-handed acts of the Administration. Sir, I am a very bad man, but, sir, bad as I am I cannot be bought, and I will not be bullied. [Great applause.] I know, sir, that their threats will fall harmless at my feet. But my life would be welcome to-day—it would be but a poor sacrifice if thereby the lives of the thousands that are sacrificed could be spared, and I could thus bring peace and unity to my beloved country. [Applause.]

Judge McCUNN was called for, and in response said that he concurred in every sentiment uttered in the resolutions.

TERRIBLE STEAM-TUG EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed—Four of the Bodies Missing—Proceedings upon the Coroner's Inquest.

THE STEAMER TOTALLY DESTROYED.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning a terrible explosion occurred on board the steam-tug *D. E. Crary*, lying at the foot of Spring-street, North River. The noise produced by the explosion was heard for a long distance, and such was the violence of the concussion, that the lamps along West and the adjoining streets, were extinguished. Fragments of the boat were thrown into the air in every direction, some of which were subsequently found five blocks distant from the scene of the disaster.

Five men are known to have lost their lives by the explosion, viz:

BENJAMIN SMITH, engineer.
JOHN ZIMMERMAN, carpenter.
JOHN JOHNSON, a deck hand.
JOHN STUDER, the cook of the boat.
JAMES BURKE, a deck hand.

The latter was rescued immediately by Capt. DRIXSON and his men, (Twenty-eighth Precinct,) and taken to the New-York Hospital. Everything which medical skill could devise was done for him, but it was found that he had sustained serious internal injuries, and, after lingering in great agony until a late hour last night, he expired. The bodies of the others have not been recovered. The presumption is that they went down with the tug, which sank very shortly after the explosion, or that they were blown to pieces, and the fragments scattered in all directions.

The cause of the explosion is yet involved in mystery. Capt. FREDERICK ANTHONY, who had charge of the steamer at the time, makes the following statement:

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ANTHONY.

A few minutes before the accident occurred, he went on board of her. Steam had already been got up, and she was about to start on a cruise down the bay. He went down to the cabin for the purpose of changing his boots, and while in the act of doing so he heard the noise of the explosion. Immediately he felt the steam coming upon him in great *quantities*. *To save himself he put his* hands to his face, and in this manner he managed, with much difficulty, to make his way to the deck. When he arrived there he found no person to whom he could speak, and the boat was rapidly sinking. He at once jumped overboard and by means of swimming he escaped with his life, though very much scalded on his hands, arms and face by the escaping steam.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner WILKIE, immediately after being notified of the catastrophe, proceeded to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, where he impanneled a jury. The place of the accident was then visited by them, and such testimony as could be taken, under the circumstances, was given to the Jury. The proceedings were then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Friday morning next, for the purpose of enabling the Police to obtain the testimony which will explain the cause of the disaster.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOAT.

The *D. E. Crary* has been running only since the 19th day of January last, and is therefore comparatively a new boat. She was about 100 tons burden, and was built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOXHOW, of Brooklyn. The engines, which were of the kind termed "high pressure," were manufactured by CARNWALL & Co., of Newburgh, N. Y., and were warranted to carry 120 pounds of steam. They were thoroughly tested before being placed in the boat, and pronounced to be perfect in every respect. The Coroner's inquest will doubtless develop the true cause of the explosion. By some persons who ought to know, it is said to have been caused by the low state of water in the boiler. Steam was got up at 3 o'clock A. M., and the boat lay at her pier until after 4 o'clock.

The explosion was the most terrific of any which has occurred in this City for a long time past. The boat itself was utterly demolished. Pieces of the boiler were picked up a long distance from the scene of the disaster, and a large portion of the woodwork of the machinery was found on a shed twenty rods off. A piece of iron weighing 400 pounds was thrown over a hundred feet from the tug, and lodged in the rigging of a ship lying at an adjoining pier, and the mast of another vessel was broken off by the falling fragment.

LATER.—The body of JOHN ZIMMERMAN was recovered at 6½ o'clock last evening, and brought to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house. None of the others have yet been found.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 24.

JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, announces the conversion of $1,200,000 legal tenders into 5.30s to-day, making $2,000,000 in two days, and $5,000,000 in ten days.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR FOR MARCH 25, 1861.—Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

THE FORTIETH-STREET WIFE MURDER.—Coroner RANKIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of CATHARINE O'MARA, whose murder by her husband was reported in our columns yesterday morning. The testimony before the jury substantially tallied with the report which we gave. The jury, without leaving their seats, found that deceased died of "wounds inflicted with a razor in the hands of her husband, TIMOTHY O'MARA." Answering the usual questions, O'MARA said to Coroner RANKIN that he could recollect little that had occurred; he knew that he had taken a razor from the mantel-piece, but subsequently his memory failed until he saw his wife dying, with her throat cut; his wife had always been sober and affectionate, and there had been nothing in her conduct to provoke him to the commission of the crime. The Coroner thereupon committed O'MARA to the Tombs.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Slocum and Staff arrived in this City yesterday morning, and proceeded in the evening to Syracuse, for the purpose of attending to-day the obsequies of the late Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner. They stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel during their brief stay.

Hon. E. F. Johnson, Connecticut; Col. Reynolds, Haytian Minister to this Government; Judge Page, Schenectady; and Wm. H. Leach and E. H. Houston, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. C. Morand, Adjutant-General of Rhode Island; Dr. Torby, Newbern, N. C.; Dr. John Perry, Boston, and G. Chancor, Russia, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Shipman, Hartford, Conn., and J. Mason Parker, Chicago, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Lieut. D'Aroy, of Her Majesty's steamship *Nimble*, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Maj. Belrram, U. S. A., and Pedro Vasquez, N. Y., are at the Everett House.

Maj. F. F. Anderson, of Gen. Foster's Staff; Capt. W. V. Hutchings, of Gen. Stevenson's Staff; C. B. Sedgwick, Syracuse, and Chriet Pierce, Acston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 5 Union-square, may daily be consulted on the most delicate and complicated diseases, such as are usually considered incurable. Interesting book sent free.

[Advertisement.]

HUMAN NATURE—HOW TO READ IT.—This power is possessed by some in a high degree, and they can read the motives of strangers at a glance. Others are deficient, and are easily imposed upon. Indians usually have it large, and they are suspicious when there is the slightest reason. One man is a natural "detective;" another is not—hence, one is a policeman by nature. This faculty is thus recognized in Scripture:

"Behold, I know your thoughts, and the devices which ye wrongfully imagine against me.—Job XXI., 27. There are no such things done as then guess, but they discover them out of thine own heart.—Wisd. xv., 8. Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water; but a man of understanding will draw it out.—Prov. XX., 5."

Phrenology, as taught and practiced by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, shows the location, uses and abuses of this organ of the mind.

[Advertisement.]

WIVES, MOTHERS, AND SISTERS, WHOSE HUSBANDS, sons, and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of ROLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot. 219.

[Advertisement.]

Young men wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find a careful phrenological examination just the thing to guide the right man to the right place. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fifty late reasonable Dress Goods, new styles, from yesterday's auction, at great sacrifice. Sold, wholesale only, at small advance for cash, by TERRY, jobber in dry goods, No. 100 Chambers-st.

[Advertisement.]

Hallock's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hunter's Patent Fire-Proof Safes, with Herring & Farrar's Patent Combination Locks—the only safes, which cannot be drilled—41 No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET, TIDES, &c.

Sun rises ... 5 56	Sun sets ... 6 17	Moon rises ... 10 20	
HIGH WATER.			
Sandy Hook, 11 25	Gov. Island, 12 04	Hell Gate, 2 20	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 24.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Guide, Vaill, Port Royal 18th inst., and Hampton, N. C., with sick and discharged soldiers. Left at P. M. S. S. steamer Montezuma and Daylight. Passed off Beaufort Bar, U. S. gunboat Dunstan, bd. in.

H. B. M. gunboat Nimble, Commander D'Arcy, Bermuda 4 ds.

Steamer Osprey, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daloll.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Dyneer.

Steamer Minnesota, Jarrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daloll.

Steamer Peter B. Van Hengelum, Hazzard, Newport, having bark Toreunio Tuno, (Mexic.,) in tow.

Ship Ashburton, Brecisch, London Feb. 2, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Passed Scilly Feb. 13; on Feb. 22, up to March 4, from lat. 44 12, lon. 39 17, to lat. 41 3 and lon. 40 22, experienced most furious gales from N. E. to N. W. and S., and very high seas. March 10, lat. 42 25, lon. 69 28, exchanged signals with an Am. ship, showing Harrott's 1st dist. pendant. Nos. 4,284; wind at the time from N. W. and fresh; same time, passed a ship showing Norwegian colors, bound E.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (U. S. transport,) Lucas, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had very heavy weather.

Ship Roma, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Troop, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had very heavy weather most of the passage; shipped several heavy seas, filling the cabin, stove skylight; sails and lost sails, &c.

Ship Parana, (Argen.,) Langston, Matanzas 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Argenis, (of Providence,) Potter, Gaetanos Feb. 11, Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to John E. Devlin. 11th, lat. 36 10, lon. 36 55, had a hurricane from S. W. to N. W., which lasted three hours; has had heavy gales most of the passage. Feb. 14, lat. 36 44, lon. 9 42 W., passed bark Sophy, Lane; 20th, lat. 36 25, lon. 16 22, passed the mast-head of a vessel's hatch, with some clothing attached.

Bark Pilot Fish, Chase, Matanzas, with sugar and molasses, bound to Portland, Me. Is at anchor in the Lower Bay.

Bark Leland, (Nor.,) Gjerulsen, Algiers 23 ds., Gibraltar 10 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark G. W. Hall, Hawkins, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. McCready & Co. Has experienced heavy N. gales the entire passage.

Bark Toreunio Tuno, (Mexic.,) from Newport, in tow of steamship Peter B. Van Hengelum.

Bark James Welch, (Br., of Balize,) Bates, Balize, Hond., March 7, with logwood and cotton to F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark Lycurgus, (Ital.,) De Costa, Palermo 36 ds., and 41 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Maurice, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa March 1, with hides, oil, &c., to Dovale & Co. March 12, lat. 36 57, lon. 66 41, passed a number of bales of tea, marked Jacob Bell, some of which were partially burned, (probably some of the cargo of ship Jacob Bell, burned by the privateer Florida.) Left no Am. vessels.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

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Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 16 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 193 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

BUY BEST INDIA COFFEE, at 25c. per pound. Cooked by Dr. Chilton to be free from deleterious ingredients and conducive to health.

The original "BUCKEYE FLOUR," a double Extra Family Flour, unequaled in strength, sweetness and lightness.

PRIME CITY-CUT SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 10½c. per pound.

Best Oolong and Hyson TEAS, of exquisite flavor, from 60c. to $1 25 per pound, &c. &c.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY, IS WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

$1,000 IF THE FOLLOWING IS UNTRUE:

HARRISTOWN, Burgen County, N. J.

This is to certify that for 20 years I had a severe cough, and suffered every Winter from it. I tried many medicines, but found no relief until I used Dr. Tobias' Life Syrup, which cured me entirely. Wm. Dover, of Tappan Town, of whom I purchased the Syrup, can testify to the truth of my statement. JOHN D. HERRING.

JAN. 24, 1860.

Hundreds of certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. Price 50 cents. Sold by the Druggists.

GOLD IS DOWN!!!

GREAT FALL IN DRY AND FANCY GOODS!!!

We are closing all our LADIES' LIGHT KID GLOVES,

At the old price, } 62 Cents.
At the old price, }

10,000 dozen Coats' best 200-yard Spool Cotton, at $1 per doz.

ALL our COTTON GOODS opening this morning at a GREAT REDUCTION from usual prices.

E. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

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No. 19 East Houston, corner of Crosby.

Dinners from 12 to